

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 208

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## EMPIRE TRIES TO AID MIGRATION OF UNEMPLOYED

Dominions Have Vast Rich  
Undeveloped Areas That  
Lack Only Settlers

1,500,000 IN BRITAIN  
UNABLE TO FIND WORK

Queensland Offers Fine Climate  
and Generous Assistance to  
Desirable Immigrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

By SIR ROBERT DONALD

LONDON, July 22.—The British Empire presents some glaring contrasts. About 1,500,000 workers, men and women, are unemployed in Great Britain, and many others live in a state of semi-idleness. The population of the island is increasing every year, so that existing problems become more acute.

On the other hand, there are vast areas in the overseas dominions representing every variety of climate, possessing undeveloped natural resources, representing incalculable wealth, and containing soil which will grow anything under the sun. Yet there is apparently no possibility of transferring the idle men to the idle acres.

The British Government, under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, voted £3,000,000 a year toward assisting emigration to the dominions, and more recently the British and the Australian governments provided a loan of £24,000,000 to promote family settlements from Great Britain to Australia. But the annual grants have been accumulating, as they cannot be spent. The dominions do not want immigrants to an extent which will relieve congestion at home. They ration their immigrants, not on the same lines as is done by the American Government, but the process of restriction is equally effective.

Trade Unions Powerful

In Australia and New Zealand, for instance, the trade unions, which are legalized bodies, take a hand in the restriction policy. No British artisan or laborer, unless he is a member of the local trade union, can get a job, and the local trade union need not admit him unless or until it chooses. The dominions are not getting the kind of immigrants they want. Two-thirds of the population of the great island continent of Australia live in cities, and its rich lands remain uncultivated. Australia would welcome immigrants for the land if they did not come "empty-handed." They must possess a certain amount of capital. But even then the Government assistance up to now does not seem to have advanced the solution of the problem.

An emigration scheme has attracted great attention in London, as it opens up a new line of development on a small scale, perhaps, when one considers the colossal nature of the problem. But one which will have far-reaching and beneficial effects. This practical scheme is intended to train young men who have left college in agricultural work and place them on the land in Queensland. It has the co-operation of the Government of Queensland and applies only to young, well-educated men who can provide a certain amount of capital.

Students Assisted

If each student who passes through the Australian training college in the country, Stork provides £250, the Queensland Government will give him a grant of £750, making £1000 with which to start.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BALKAN STATES ARBITRATION

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 31 (AP)—Bulgaria is favorably disposed toward the suggestion that the Greek Government should take the compulsory arbitration among the Balkan states. The Foreign Minister, Christo Kalfop, in discussing the suggestion today said: "We are entirely in favor of the proposal. We cannot regard the progress of arbitration and disarmament in this part of the world with any but intensely friendly eyes."

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

Telephone Rate Rise Granted ..... 1  
R. & M. Get Petition ..... 1  
Correct Methods of Camping Taught ..... 1  
Electricity Rate Cut One Cent ..... 1  
Norskland Set for Conflict ..... 1

General

Kato Ministry Resigns in Japan ..... 1  
League of Nations Institute Pledges ..... 1  
Prosperity Foreseen for Nicaragua ..... 1  
British Plan to Aid Migration ..... 1  
Anglo-French Negotiations Uninterrupted ..... 1  
Fugitive ..... 1  
Border Forces Augmented ..... 1  
Beach Brings In Immigrants ..... 1  
Institute Incidents ..... 1  
Farmers Discuss Egg Supply ..... 1  
World News in Brief ..... 1  
French Discuss Monitor's Plan ..... 1  
Knights Elect George W. Vallery ..... 1  
News of Freemasonry ..... 1  
Court Upholds Drug Injunction ..... 1  
Hope Seen for Tenant Farmer ..... 1

Financial

Specialties at New High Prices ..... 12  
Montgomery Ward's Showing Good ..... 12  
New York Stock Market ..... 12  
Steel Prices at High Mark ..... 12  
New York Bond Market ..... 12  
Oakland Shows Great Growth ..... 12

Sports

New World Swimming Record ..... 10  
American Team Leads ..... 10  
Searlight Lawn Tennis ..... 10  
Cleveland Baseball Outlook ..... 10

Features

The Sundial ..... 4  
Oysters and Art ..... 4  
Household Arts, Crafts and Decorations ..... 4  
The Home Forum ..... 7  
"He keeps the sheep" ..... 12  
Among the Railroads ..... 12  
Radio ..... 12  
Editorials ..... 12  
Prohibition or an Appetite-Whetter? ..... 12  
The Week in London ..... 12

## What's RIGHT With the Movies

Saturday Morning Motion Picture Shows for Children  
Leavening America's Social Life

This is the fifth of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 31.—After many months of experimentation, observation, and comparison, the movie-makers are about to announce what they believe to be a solution for the big problem of the motion picture and the child.

Would it even be possible, countless persons have been asking, to place the juvenile before the screen in such a way that only reflections of good could come to him? And to this question many parents and the laws of several states have been answering, "No! You must leave the child out of it altogether." But the child would not allow himself to be left out of the picture consideration, for a reason that was sound under any code of law. The film was his by priority of rights.

The motion picture, as a recent history records, began with the child. The first pictures were toys. They were carefully skipping shadows made for the purpose of making the youngster willing to part with his nickel. That the "store show" developed into a new and marvelous kind of a theater about the flickering antics of clowns settled into a veritable image of the deeds and emotions of human life was no fault of the ev' faithful and nonplussed youngster.

Saturday Morning Movies

The insistence of parents and guardians that the movie had become a new bugaboo art that would debauch the child's morals and incite him to crime could never blind him to the fact that his elders had come in to crowd him out of his chair. The protest he set up was due to continue with vigor until somehow and somehow a way was found to bring him back into his own.

Saturday Morning Movies is the new discovery—or the new invention—that is expected to accomplish the complete and entirely joyous restoration of the youngsters to the country. They will learn all about this new invention as soon as their summer vacation is over. When the fall term of school has begun the local welfare and recreational organizations in communities all over the United States will authentically spread the news that on Saturday morning between 10:30 and noon there will be shown at this or that neighborhood picture theater for the youthfully fair sum of one dime a movie program that will make a fellow sit on the edge of his seat with excitement, then roll back into it with laughter, and that won't leave a single speck of dirt in his eye.

The conditions which have brought the industry to this step may be summarized thus: A survey made some time ago by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, showed that children composed 12½ per cent of the national picture theater attendance, while 75 per cent of the pictures in circulation were not strictly speaking, suitable to the child. Parents who took their children into a "theater and shared their delight in "Peter Pan" might return with them to the same theater on another night only to witness a picture that brought unhappiness and regret.

Pictures for the Family

Various expedients were tried in an effort to find the adjustment. Theater managers sometimes stood at the box office to announce to parents who arrived with their offspring that the picture being shown inside was not suitable for children. Oddly enough, this well-meant suggestion was often received with disfavor; the parent resented having a stranger tell him what his child should or should not see. So the theater advertised themselves as strictly "family" theaters and endeavored to pick pictures that were free of any

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Viscount Kato Has Resigned

as Prime Minister of Japan

Conflict for Supremacy Between Seiyukai and Kenseikai Parties Cause of Step

By Special Cable

TOKYO, July 31.—Personal equations and ambitions, not a conflict of political issues explain the resignation of the coalition government today. The desire of the two elements in the coalition, the Kenseikai and the Seiyukai to dictate the Government's policy instead of co-operating in its formation made its resignation inevitable several months ago. Since then both parties have been jockeying to gain advantage. The Kenseikai are unquestionably in a stronger position than any other party, and it is expected the regent will request Viscount Taka-kira Kato to form a ministry which will be straight Kenseikai.

Predictions of the appointment of the premier of Japan is a risky affair however, since the center of power lies concealed in a little group surrounding the throne, among whom the veteran Genro (elder statesmen), Prince Satomiji is the most powerful figure. Although this group does not necessarily follow logical politics in choosing premiers, it is somewhat circumscribed by public opinion.

Public opinion demands certain qualifications in a premier, which limits the number of candidates, but from among such men the Genro arbitrarily selects whom he wishes. The three party leaders, Kato of the Kenseikai, Tanaka of the Seiyukai and Tokonami of the Seiyuhontō, and a half dozen bureaucrats such as Admiral Count Yamamoto, Admiral Baron Saito and even Viscount Goto are all eligible for the premiership. Ordinarily it makes no vital difference which party controls the Government, but in this case there exists a fundamental discrepancy of political policy. The Kenseikai advocates practices of retrenchment and the curtailment of expenditures in both Government and private business, while the Seiyukai, the dominant party, advocates an extravagant policy which Japan cannot afford today. Although Viscount Kato's retrenchment policy adversely affects many, still the majority realize that it is an imperative necessity.

If Viscount Kato forms a straight Kenseikai ministry, the Seiyuhontō will unite against him and vote non-confidence when the Diet convenes this winter. Viscount Kato would then request a dissolution and a general election with good chances of obtaining a lower house majority, although universal manhood suffrage confuses all political prophecies.

From the American viewpoint, the most desirable that Baron Shidehara, who is a non-party man should continue as Foreign Minister, though no successor, unless possibly Viscount Goto would alter the present policy of Anglo-American-Japanese friendship and co-operation.

TOKYO, July 31 (AP)—The Prince Regent has dispatched Count Iriye, Lord Chamberlain, to Götter to seek the advice of Prince Satomiji, former Premier and noted statesman.

Public opinion demands certain qualifications in a premier, which limits the number of candidates, but from among such men the Genro arbitrarily selects whom he wishes. The three party leaders, Kato of the Kenseikai, Tanaka of the Seiyukai and Tokonami of the Seiyuhontō, and a half dozen bureaucrats such as Admiral Count Yamamoto, Admiral Baron Saito and even Viscount Goto are all eligible for the premiership. Ordinarily it makes no vital difference which party controls the Government, but in this case there exists a fundamental discrepancy of political policy. The Kenseikai advocates practices of retrenchment and the curtailment of expenditures in both Government and private business, while the Seiyukai, the dominant party, advocates an extravagant policy which Japan cannot afford today. Although Viscount Kato's retrenchment policy adversely affects many, still the majority realize that it is an imperative necessity.

If Viscount Kato forms a straight Kenseikai ministry, the Seiyuhontō will unite against him and vote non-confidence when the Diet convenes this winter. Viscount Kato would then request a dissolution and a general election with good chances of obtaining a lower house majority, although universal manhood suffrage confuses all political prophecies.

From the American viewpoint, the most desirable that Baron Shidehara, who is a non-party man should continue as Foreign Minister, though no successor, unless possibly Viscount Goto would alter the present policy of Anglo-American-Japanese friendship and co-operation.

TOKYO, July 31 (AP)—The Prince Regent has dispatched Count Iriye, Lord Chamberlain, to Götter to seek the advice of Prince Satomiji, former Premier and noted statesman.

Public opinion demands certain qualifications in a premier, which limits the number of candidates, but from among such men the Genro arbitrarily selects whom he wishes. The three party leaders, Kato of the Kenseikai, Tanaka of the Seiyukai and Tokonami of the Seiyuhontō, and a half dozen bureaucrats such as Admiral Count Yamamoto, Admiral Baron Saito and even Viscount Goto are all eligible for the premiership. Ordinarily it makes no vital difference which party controls the Government, but in this case there exists a fundamental discrepancy of political policy. The Kenseikai advocates practices of retrenchment and the curtailment of expenditures in both Government and private business, while the Seiyukai, the dominant party, advocates an extravagant policy which Japan cannot afford today. Although Viscount Kato's retrenchment policy adversely affects many, still the majority realize that it is an imperative necessity.

If Viscount Kato forms a straight Kenseikai ministry, the Seiyuhontō will unite against him and vote non-confidence when the Diet convenes this winter. Viscount Kato would then request a dissolution and a general election with good chances of obtaining a lower house majority, although universal manhood suffrage confuses all political prophecies.

From the American viewpoint, the most desirable that Baron Shidehara, who is a non-party man should continue as Foreign Minister, though no successor, unless possibly Viscount Goto would alter the present policy of Anglo-American-Japanese friendship and co-operation.

## TELEPHONE CO. WINS DECISION FOR RATE RISE

Burden of \$8,000,000 Increase Falls Most Heavily on Business and Banks

Increases in rates to yield over \$8,000,000 were granted today by the department of public utilities to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which asked increases to bring them additional revenue of about \$5,500,000 a year in Massachusetts, fall most heavily on big business concerns and banks.

A representative of the commission said that the public could best understand the rate increases by imagining an inverted pyramid of the new rates. At the top would be the big business concerns and banks. The middle stratum would consist of individual telephone users in large cities, who will pay the second biggest rate. At the bottom should be put the smaller, or rural, exchanges, where the increases will be very slight. If any. The company receives of the roughly \$5,500,000 additional revenue it is about \$8,000,000 more in the added charges for service.

Eight Per Cent Now Possible

The decision makes it possible for the company to pay an 8 per cent dividend which the department finds to be justified under present day financial conditions. It says that the rates go into effect Aug. 1.

The department says that as the petitioning company is organized under New York laws it cannot control its issues of stocks and bonds and believes that this is a matter the Legislature should consider.

Increased charges for making changes in location or equipment of stations are disallowed.

A new group of cities is created, consisting of Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell and Pittsfield, because of the too great spread between two other groups, two and three that the company had proposed.

In granting the new schedule of rates the department says that the company will be in such position that it will need the added revenue for "some time to come."

While not all the increases, which run into the hundreds, asked for by the company were granted, by far the greater number were. The company, in its argument for the increase, said the advance in rates throughout the State would approximate 22 per cent, in some instances the increase being lower and in others it would be higher. It was stated unofficially at the State House that the estimates made by the company were in the main correct.

The greatest increase is in the case of private branch exchanges, used by department stores and other large business houses, in which the boost is in some instances as high as 250 per cent.

Important Changes in Rates

One party residence measured service in "H to A" classification, which embraces Arlington, Aspinwall, Belmont, Brighton, Center Newton, Charlestown, Columbia, Dorchester, Everett, Highlands, Hingham, Jamaica Plain, Milton, Norwood, North, Parkway, Porter, Prospect, Regent, Roxbury, Somerset, South Boston, Stadium, Talbot, University, rates increased from \$4 to \$4.50. The minimum number of messages is now 50. Hereafter it will be 75.

Two party measured residence service in "H to A" classification, increase from \$2.25 to \$3.25. Minimum (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Government Gives Pledge

The Government, through President Martin and Secretary of the Treasury, has taken a firm stand for maintaining the national currency unit, the coroba, at par—that is, equal to \$1 of American currency.

The good faith of the Republic is pledged to a policy of paying the principal and interest of the guaranteed customs bonds of 1909 in gold. Any infidelity of the national currency might affect these bonds unfavorably.

The strength of the Government is pledged to paying them on a gold basis, and this, it was explained, has gone far to establish the national credit abroad.

Nicaragua seeks American capital to develop its resources. Señor Gonzalez declared, with the hope that large areas of now arid land would be brought under cultivation. There are a number of American enterprises flourishing on the east coast, but there is a large field for development of sugar, rubber, fruit and certain grains.

Much of the friendly feeling which Mr. Gonzalez believes exists between Nicaragua and the United States, he traces to the fact that his northern neighbor is her best market, and in 1924 bought 57 per cent of her products, and that the economic interests of the two countries are identical in many instances.

"The American marines depart," he said, "leaving Nicaragua with the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and facing the future with confidence that the next few years will see unprecedented social and economic progress."

Dr. Rappard of Geneva Says America's Absence Hinders Europe's Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31.—"The work of the League of Nations in bringing international equity and justice is undoubtedly hampered by the absence of the United States from membership," declared Dr. William Rappard, formerly professor of Harvard and newly named vice-rector of the University of Geneva at the main conference of the Institute of Politics.

The speech of Dr. Rappard was the high point in the second day's debate on the League of Nations, and was a direct reply to statements of William R. Castle Jr., chief of the division of western European affairs, Department of State, Washington, who announced that the American Government's policy is one of friendly co-operation with the League but not of adhesion.

Dr. Rappard's citation of specific instances where the mandate of the League has been weakened by the absence of American support, and European recovery in that measure hindered was followed closely, and his final plea for the League brought prolonged applause such as the library of Williams College has rarely known.

Clies National Policy

Among the audience was Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Foreign Minister; Count Antonio Clippico, Fascist and Italian Senator; Robert Masson, French editor; Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British statesman, and various other foreign dignitaries.

Dr. Rappard said President Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge had at the time favored a large American role in the world. He said American policy toward the League has shifted recently in the direction of greater cooperation. After a period in which the American administration did not answer communications sent from Geneva, he said, 17 answers had been received at one time last year, and relations were growing more intimate. He said that the American State Department is now prepared to co-operate with the League he accepted, he said, as a hopeful sign of a change of policy.

Impartial Administration

Citing the case of the Saar dispute, in which the League Council had appointed a commission to arbitrate that area, he said that with an American on the Council, impartial administration would have been assured, whereas actually the administration was biased. He continued: "I was glad to hear Mr. Castle's statement that everyone in the American Government wishes for the League every increasing usefulness, especially after Germany becomes a member."

"Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the absence of the United States weakens the League's work and makes it less possible for the United States to praise its accomplishments."

Survey of World Oil Stocks

A survey of world oil stocks by the international oil geologists in the round table on "Mineral Resources" under the leadership of Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, brought out declarations that the peak of the United States oil production is passing, that of the declining supplies and rising prices, American motor cars are still using carburetors of only 5 per cent efficiency, and that under present bonanza methods of oil extraction, only 30 per cent of the oil is taken from the ground.

Meanwhile in South and Central American countries, American oil geologists find that the governments are putting on more restrictive laws to prevent foreign exploitation and are blaming, rightly or wrongly, existing Mexican oil difficulties on the operations of United States oil concerns.

Dr. F. J. Fols, consulting petroleum geologist, New York City, who outlined present petroleum activities (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Government Gives Pledge

The Government, through President Martin and Secretary of the Treasury, has taken a firm stand for maintaining the national currency unit, the coroba, at par—that is, equal to \$1 of American currency.

The good faith of the Republic is pledged to a policy of paying the principal and interest of the guaranteed customs bonds of 1909 in gold. Any infidelity of the national currency might affect these bonds unfavorably.

The strength of the Government is pledged to paying them on a gold basis, and this, it was explained, has gone far to establish the national credit abroad.

Nicaragua seeks American capital to develop its resources. Señor Gonzalez declared, with the hope that large areas of now arid land would be brought under cultivation. There are a number of American enterprises flourishing on the east coast, but there is a large field for development of sugar, rubber, fruit and certain grains.

Much of the friendly feeling which Mr. Gonzalez believes exists between Nicaragua and the United States, he traces to the fact that his northern neighbor is her best market, and in 1924 bought 57 per cent of her products, and that the economic interests of the two countries are identical in many instances.

"The American marines depart," he said, "leaving Nicaragua with the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and facing the future with confidence that the next few years will see unprecedented social and economic progress."

Dr. Rappard of Geneva Says America's Absence Hinders Europe's Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31.—"The work of the League of Nations in bringing international equity and justice is undoubtedly hampered by the absence of the United States from membership," declared Dr. William Rappard, formerly professor of Harvard and newly named vice-rector of the University of Geneva at the main conference of the Institute of Politics.

The speech of Dr. Rappard was the high point in the second day's debate on the League of Nations, and was a direct reply to statements of William R. Castle Jr., chief of the division of western European affairs, Department of State, Washington, who announced that the American Government's policy is one of friendly co-operation with the League but not of adhesion.

Dr. Rappard's citation of specific instances where the mandate of the League has been weakened by the absence of American support, and European recovery in that measure hindered was followed closely, and his final plea for the League brought prolonged applause such as the library of Williams College has rarely known.

Clies National Policy

Among the audience was Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Foreign Minister; Count Antonio Clippico, Fascist and Italian Senator; Robert Masson, French editor; Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British statesman, and various other foreign dignitaries.

Dr. Rappard said President Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge had at the time favored a large American role in the world. He said American policy toward the League has shifted recently in the direction of greater cooperation. After a period in which the American administration did not answer communications sent from Geneva, he said, 17 answers had been received at one time last year, and relations were growing more intimate. He said that the American State Department is now prepared to co-operate with the League he accepted, he said, as a hopeful sign of a change of policy.

Impartial Administration

Citing the case of the Saar dispute, in which the League Council had appointed a commission to arbitrate that area, he said that with an American on the Council, impartial administration would have been assured, whereas actually the administration was biased. He continued: "I was glad to hear Mr. Castle's statement that everyone in the American Government wishes for the League every increasing usefulness, especially after Germany becomes a member."

"Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the absence of the United States weakens the League's work and makes it less possible for the United States to praise its accomplishments."

Survey of World Oil Stocks

A survey of world oil stocks by the international oil geologists in the round table on "Mineral Resources" under the leadership of Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, brought out declarations that the peak of the United States oil production is passing, that of the declining supplies and rising prices, American motor cars are still using carburetors of only 5 per cent efficiency, and that under present bonanza methods of oil extraction, only 30 per cent of the oil is taken from the ground.

Meanwhile in South and Central American countries, American oil geologists find that the governments are putting on more restrictive laws to prevent foreign exploitation and are blaming, rightly or wrongly, existing Mexican oil difficulties on the operations of United States oil concerns.

Dr. F. J. Fols, consulting petroleum geologist, New York City, who outlined present petroleum activities (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Government Gives Pledge

The Government, through President Martin and Secretary of the Treasury, has taken a firm stand for maintaining the national currency unit, the coroba, at par—that is, equal to \$1 of American currency.

The good faith of the Republic is pledged to a policy of paying the principal and interest of the guaranteed customs bonds of 1909 in gold. Any infidelity of the national currency might affect these bonds unfavorably.

The strength of the Government is pledged to paying them on a gold basis, and this, it was explained, has gone far to establish the national credit abroad.

Nicaragua seeks American capital to develop its resources. Señor Gonzalez declared, with the hope that large areas of now arid land would be brought under cultivation. There are a number of American enterprises flourishing on the east coast, but there is a large field for development of sugar, rubber, fruit and certain grains.

Much of the friendly feeling which Mr. Gonzalez believes exists between Nicaragua and the United States, he traces to the fact that his northern neighbor is her best market, and in 1924 bought 57 per cent of her products, and that the economic interests of the two countries are identical in many instances.

"The American marines depart," he said, "leaving Nicaragua with the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and facing the future with confidence that the next few years will see unprecedented social and economic progress."

Dr. Rappard of Geneva Says America's Absence Hinders Europe's Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31.—"The work of the League of Nations in bringing international equity and justice is undoubtedly hampered by the absence of the United States from membership," declared Dr. William Rappard, formerly professor of Harvard and newly named vice-rector of the University of Geneva at the main conference of the Institute of Politics.

The speech of Dr. Rappard was the high point in the second day's debate on the League of Nations, and was a direct reply to statements of William R. Castle Jr., chief of the division of western European affairs, Department of State, Washington, who announced that the American Government's policy is one of friendly co-operation with the League but not of adhesion.

Dr. Rappard's citation of specific instances where the mandate of the League has been weakened by the absence of American support, and European recovery in that measure hindered was followed closely, and his final plea for the League brought prolonged applause such as the library of Williams College has rarely known.

Clies National Policy

Among the audience was Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Foreign Minister; Count Antonio Clippico, Fascist and Italian Senator; Robert Masson, French editor; Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British statesman, and various other foreign dignitaries.

Dr. Rappard said President Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge had at the time favored a large American role in the world. He said American policy toward the League has shifted recently in the direction of greater cooperation. After a period in which the American administration did not answer communications sent from Geneva, he said, 17 answers had been received at one time last year, and relations were growing more intimate. He said that the American State Department is now prepared to co-operate with the League he accepted, he said, as a hopeful sign of a change of policy.

Impartial Administration

Citing the case of the Saar dispute, in which the League Council had appointed a commission to arbitrate that area, he said that with an American on the Council, impartial administration would have been assured, whereas actually the administration was biased. He continued: "I was glad to hear Mr. Castle's statement that everyone in the American Government wishes for the League every increasing usefulness, especially after Germany becomes a member."

"Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the absence of the United States weakens the League's work and makes it less possible for the United States to praise its accomplishments."

Survey of World Oil Stocks

A survey of world oil stocks by the international oil geologists in the round table on "Mineral Resources" under the leadership of Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, brought out declarations that the peak of the United States oil production is passing, that of the declining supplies and rising prices, American motor cars are still using carburetors of only 5 per cent efficiency, and that under present bonanza methods of oil extraction, only 30 per cent of the oil is taken from the ground.

Meanwhile in South and Central American countries, American oil geologists find that the governments are putting on more restrictive laws to prevent foreign exploitation and are blaming, rightly or wrongly, existing Mexican oil difficulties on the operations of United States oil concerns.

Dr. F. J. Fols, consulting petroleum geologist, New York City, who outlined present petroleum activities (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Government Gives Pledge

The Government, through President Martin and Secretary of the Treasury, has taken a firm stand for maintaining the national currency unit, the coroba, at par—that is, equal to \$1 of American currency.

The good faith of the Republic is pledged to a policy of paying the principal and interest of the guaranteed customs bonds of 1909 in gold. Any infidelity of the national currency might affect these bonds unfavorably.

The strength of the Government is pledged to paying them on a gold basis, and this, it was explained, has gone far to establish the national credit abroad.

Nicaragua seeks American capital to develop its resources. Señor Gonzalez declared, with the hope that large areas of now arid land would be brought under cultivation. There are a number of American enterprises flourishing on the east coast, but there is a large field for development of sugar, rubber, fruit and certain grains.

Much of the friendly feeling which Mr. Gonzalez believes exists between Nicaragua and the United States, he traces to the fact that his northern neighbor is her best market, and in 1924 bought 57 per cent of her products, and that the economic interests of the two countries are identical in many instances.

"The American marines depart," he said, "leaving Nicaragua with the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and facing the future with confidence that the next few years will see unprecedented social and economic progress."

Dr. Rappard of Geneva Says America's Absence Hinders Europe's Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31.—"The work of the League of Nations in bringing international equity and justice is undoubtedly hampered by the absence of the United States from membership," declared Dr. William Rappard, formerly professor of Harvard and newly named vice-rector of the University of Geneva at the main conference of the Institute of Politics.

The speech of Dr. Rappard was the high point in the second day's debate on the League of Nations, and was a direct reply to statements of William R. Castle Jr., chief of the division of western European affairs, Department of State, Washington, who announced that the American Government's policy is one of friendly co-operation with the League but not of adhesion.

Dr. Rappard's citation of specific instances where the mandate of the League has been weakened by the absence of American support, and European recovery in that measure hindered was followed closely, and his final plea for the League brought prolonged applause such as the library of Williams College has rarely known.

Clies National Policy

Among the audience was Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Foreign Minister; Count Antonio Clippico, Fascist and Italian Senator; Robert Masson, French editor; Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, British statesman, and various other foreign dignitaries.

Dr. Rappard said President Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge had at the time favored a large American role in the world. He said American policy toward the League has shifted recently in the direction of greater cooperation. After a period in which the American administration did not answer communications sent from Geneva, he said, 17 answers had been received at one time last year, and relations were growing more intimate. He said that the American State Department is now prepared to co-operate with the League he accepted, he said, as



















## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Something New for the Picnic Basket

IN THESE days of automobiles and good roads it is not at all difficult to have a dish on the picnic table as attractive as if served at home. So this salad may find a place in the basket.

## Bird's Nest Salad

Mold fresh cottage cheese into small balls about the size of an apple and scoop out the tops to form nest-like hollows. Lay each nest on a crisp lettuce leaf and around the sides lay thin strips of green pepper and lettuce. In each nest place half a dozen stuffed olives. At serving time pour a generous spoonful of mayonnaise over each nest, top with a spoonful of whipped cream, then with a little bright colored jelly and chopped nuts.

## Unusual Fruit Salad

Pit two pounds of dates and cut them in halves. Chop fine a pound of walnuts and roll the dates in walnut crumbs. Peel eight ripe bananas and dip them in pineapple or lemon juice, then slice them fine, half a banana at a time, dropping the pieces into the fruit juice as they are cut. Turn the juice through a strainer and place the fruit in the serving dish. Alternate the layers of bananas with layers of dates. Over the top layer pour whipped cream and ornament with one-quarter of a pound of canned cherries.

## Dressing for Fruit Salad

Mix together well two eggs, but do not whip until they are light. Add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-quarter of a cupful of lemon juice and the same amount of orange, pineapple, pear or any other light-colored fruit juice. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly, until it is thick. Use confectioner's sugar on the fruit before adding the dressing if a rather sweet salad is desired.

## Cabbage Salad

Chop the cabbage and salt it well. Pour boiling water over it and leave it to stand two hours before draining and chilling. When serving time mix with mayonnaise dressing.

## Cabbage and Pineapple Salad

Alternate layers of shredded cabbage and canned pineapple cut into oblong pieces. Beat whipping cream very stiff and mix lightly with the cabbage and pineapple.

## Molded Chicken Salad

Soak two tablespoons of gelatin in the same amount of cold water, and dissolve it in three-quarters of a cupful of boiling water or stock. Add to this one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of onion juice and two tablespoons of lemon juice. When this is cool add two cupsful of cooked chicken meat cut into dice. Whip one cupful of heavy cream and fold into the chicken. Pack in a ring mold and when set turn out onto a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Fill the center with two cupsful of diced pickled beets and pour mayonnaise over all at serving time.

## Molded Vegetable Salad

One cupful each of shredded cabbage and diced root apples; one-half of a cupful of diced celery; one-half of a cupful of nut-meats. Soften two tablespoons of granulated gelatin in the same amount of cold water and dissolve in two cupsful of boiling water. Leave to stand until it begins to set, then beat in six tablespoons of lemon juice, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper and paprika, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Fold in the cabbage and apple mixture and turn into a mold to chill and become firm. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

## Prize Sponge Cake

This recipe took the prize at a big fair held in Toronto.

Separate four eggs. Beat the yolks thick, add a cupful of granulated sugar and continue beating. Beat the whites stiff and beat into the first mixture. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder with one-half of a cupful of flour and add gradually to the egg mixture, beating vigorously all the time. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

Much of the success of this cake depends upon the beating.

## Mashed Banana Cake

One-half of a cupful each of white and brown sugar beaten to a cream with one-half of a cupful of shortening. Add the yolk of one egg and one cupful of mashed bananas. Sift together three times: 1 1/4 cups of flour and one teaspoonful each of baking powder and soda. Stir the flour into the cake, alternating with two tablespoons of sweet milk, and, lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs.

A frosting made of confectioner's sugar into which enough pineapple juice has been stirred to make a thick paste is excellent with this cake.

## Prune-Coconut Pudding

Rub through a sieve a cupful of stewed pitted prunes and add two tablespoons of coconut, a teaspoonful of vanilla and two graham crackers that have been rolled into fine crumbs. Separate two eggs. Beat the yolks till creamy and add to the prune mixture. Beat the whites until stiff and gradually add four tablespoons of sugar, beating all the while. Fold the meringue into the prune mixture and spread on a buttered shallow pan. Pile the rest of the meringue on top, sprinkle with sugar and coconut and bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes. Serve cold, cut in squares for six persons.

## Frozen Cake

Cream together one cupful of powdered sugar with one-half of a cupful of sweet butter. Melt in a double boiler two squares of chocolate, add one-half of a cupful of sugar, one-quarter of a cupful of milk and the yolks of four eggs. Cook until thick, stirring all the while. When the custard is cool, stir in the butter mixture and add a teaspoonful of vanilla and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Line a pan with oiled paper and arrange lady fingers on the bottom and around the sides of the pan—about three dozen—pour in the custard. Put in the refrigerator for 24 hours before serving. To

serve, turn out on a plate, remove the paper and cover with whipped cream.

## Almond Hamgate Tarts

One-quarter of a cupful of ground almonds, one-third of a cupful of confectioner's sugar, one egg, and a few drops of almond flavoring. Put the sugar and almonds into a bowl, beat the almond flavoring into the egg, then work the egg well into the dry mixture. Put a little jam in the pastry cases and top with the above mixture. Bake until a delicate brown.

## Lamb and Mint Sandwiches

Lamb and mint sandwiches are delicious. Mix together one-half of a cupful of finely-chopped cooked lamb and add one teaspoonful of minced fresh mint, one and one-half tablespoons each of cooked green

peas and diced celery and sufficient mayonnaise dressing to bind the ingredients. Use this as filling between pointed dinner rolls that have been split open and buttered.

## Fig Sandwich Filling

To three-quarters of a cupful of chopped figs add one-half of a cupful each of sugar and boiling water and cook in the double-boiler until thick and transparent. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and cool.

## Date Salad Filling

Mix together one-half of a cupful of chopped dates and one-quarter of a cupful each of chopped walnut meats and chopped celery. Moisten well with mayonnaise.

## Maple Sandwiches

Crush or chip one cupful of maple sugar and add one cupful of chopped blanched almonds and two tablespoons of cream. Spread on buttered slices of graham bread or on thin slices of sponge cake and cut into any desired shape.

## Oilcloth Cushions Appropriate for Vacation Time

NO MATTER where a vacation is spent—whether it is at the seaside, in the mountains, in the country, or in the back yard—oilcloth cushions will prove a comfort and a convenience. They can be thrown on the grass without becoming stained and on the damp sand of the beach without the moisture spoiling the covering. If they become dusty or soiled, a cloth slightly wet cleans them instantly. They do not lose their freshness, and they wear a long time. Because they are practical when motoring, because the oilcloth is of much the same texture as the automobile seat, and requires no more care than the seats of the car. Many drivers like a small cushion behind their backs. For summer, there is no other pillow so comfortable, for they are always cool and clean. The newest and smartest decoration, however, is formed by cutting slits in the oilcloth cover of the cushion and weaving into the slits strips of other colors of oil cloth.

## Directions for Weaving

Cut two pieces of yellow oil cloth, each measuring 12 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches. Turn a half-inch hem all around, miter out the corners, and fasten the hem down all around with a tiny line of glue.

Next lay on a table the piece that is to form the top, the cloth back uppermost. With a lead pencil and a ruler, draw an oblong in the center. The oblong should be 1 1/2 inch from the edge all around, if merely a border is to be woven. If, on the contrary, an all-over pattern is to be woven like the cushion at the top of the circle in the sketch, measure off an oblong 12 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches.

## Directions for the Border

Yellow is a lovely color for a summer cushion, and a medium green is a good contrast for the border. For the even-block border at the bottom of the circle, cut eight weavers an inch wide, half of them 18 and half 16 inches long.

A line already is drawn 1 1/2 inches from the edge all around. Draw another line two inches inside this all around, making a two-inch border. Now work all around this border, drawing a pencil line across it from one edge to the other, every inch. Then with a sharp knife or shears, cut on these cross lines. At the corners there will be holes two inches square, which later will be filled up.

Weave in the border on the two long edges first, leaving the ends of the weavers at the corners. Then weave in the short ends, which will fill in the two-inch square holes at the corners. Smooth out the weavers, and glue the ends to the back of the oilcloth.

Then with a punch, or a stiletto, punch holes through the top and bottom of the cushion cover, half an inch apart, but be sure that the holes are exactly in line. Lay the pillow inside and fasten the top and bottom together with a row of buttonhole stitches placed through the holes. Use black yarn for buttonholing.

## The Three-Strand Border

Already an oblong has been drawn on the back of the cushion top 1 1/2 inches from the edge. One and one-half inches inside this, draw another oblong, running these lines to the outside line of the border. Measure off on the long sides a half inch, then another half inch, then 1 1/2 inches, then alternate the 1/2 inch and the 1 1/2 inches to the end of the border. At each corner there should be two 1/2-inch spaces. Then cut on the cross lines, and weave in the contrasting strips so that the color row will have the 1 1/2 inches of the border, the middle row will have only 1/2 inch of the weaver on top and the inside row display the 1 1/2 inches of color.

When the weaving is all done, fasten down the ends of the weavers with glue, buttonhole the edges, and the cushion is finished.

## The All-Over Design

Measure off an oblong 12 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches. Draw pencil lines the long way of the oblong. The first one is half an inch inside the oblong, and the second one-half inch inside that. The 2 1/2 inches from the last line begins the center strip of weaving. Here the first line is drawn

and then three more half an inch apart. Then 3 1/2 inches from the middle draw a line, and a half inch further the second line. Cut the full lengths of these lines with a sharp knife.

Cut 25 weavers, half an inch wide, of oilcloth of different colors. A pale green cushion had weavers of black, yellow, French-blue, rose, lavender and orange. Since this oilcloth may be bought by the yard, one can get as little as one needs of each color. Plan to have four black weavers

evenly spaced, then use the others in a pleasing color sequence. Glue down the ends, and buttonhole the edges of the cushion together.

These woven oilcloth cushions can be of the lovely summer colors that blend well with summer dresses and the summer colors of flowers and trees. Any color or tint can be bought and the most elaborate or the most simple color scheme worked out. The work is quickly done, and the results are very satisfactory.



Oilcloth Cushions Made at Home and Decorated with Woven Designs in Harmonious Colors or with Appliqués of Flowers and Fruits Cut From Oilcloth of Contrasting Hues Are Proving a Solution of the Summer Pillow Problem. They Are Impervious to Dampness and Can Be Freed From Dust and Dirt with a Wet Cloth.

## Treatment of Splintery Floors

SOMETIMES an old floor becomes so worn that even paint will not prevent its splintering whenever it is swept or mopped. Here is a splendid and inexpensive treatment for such a floor, one that will lengthen its service almost indefinitely.

Put two ounces of flake glue into one quart of cold water and let it heat slowly, to dissolve it, stirring occasionally to prevent the glue from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. When boiling-hot, stir in enough yellow ochre to make the mixture the consistency of paint. With a wide paint brush spread this, as hot as possible, over the floor, putting it on so thick as to fill in all cracks and splintered places. It will dry almost as fast as it is put on. If the floor is very bad, put on a second thick coat.

After the ochre and glue are on, one may apply paint of any desired color. Light gray is good for a kitchen, sleeping room or porch. If one does not care particularly about the color, a good way is to put on a coat of boiled linseed oil after the glue and ochre are dry. The oil should be applied very hot, with a paint brush. This will dry in a day and night if the weather is very warm and sunny, otherwise several days are required. It makes a splendidly durable finish, almost like linoleum, of a not unpleasant yellowish-brown color. When the oil has entirely soaked in and dried, the floor may be mopped with cool water as often as one pleases. Whether

paint or the linseed oil is used as a finish, a floor treated in this way will not splinter, no matter how bad its original condition, nor will the glue on it ever crack.

## Russian Color in the Kitchen

A dull dark kitchen will discourage any cook. To work in the dingy cset called "kitchenette" in many modern city apartments requires a stanch Pollyanna indeed. The kitchen which is about to be described here had walls painted light gray; a rather pretty blue-and-white linoleum on the floor; blue-and-white spice boxes "all in a row" on the white shelf and a blue teakettle, but still it seemed a dismal place.

Perhaps it was the influence of the Russians, all the lovely brave bits of color they have been bringing to us these last few years, that made the atmosphere seem dull. At any rate, the owner borrowed ideas from them and the results were quite exciting. First, just above the low molding she introduced gay gamecock roosters with combs of brilliant scarlet, feet and bills of bright yellow. As to the plumage, each bird was different. One was all black; one strong orange; one feathers in shaded greens, and one made beautiful by blue plumage. They stalked majestically around the room, and how they changed its character!

The ugly, discolored wooden handles of the utensils that hung in the disconsolate array over the sink

were painted scarlet. The poor old potato masher, the vegetable brush, dish-mop, and ice-bag, all made lovely spots of scarlet along the wall. Tiny bands went around the white tin containers for flour, sugar, bread, and so on. The silly old alarm clock with a new red clock made a particularly nice contrast standing like a fat drum-major in front of the line of blue-and-white spice boxes.

With a valance of "turkey red" calico over the white curtains at the window and door, the kitchen is a place of cheer, and the total cost was less than \$2. All meals move more briskly, and the rolls appear to rise higher and lighter since the paint pots took a turn in the kitchen!

## Pinch Clothespins

Instead of leaving rubber gloves on a shelf or trying to persuade them to stay on a hook, hang them from pinch clothespins which are fastened to a string in the broom closet or in any other convenient place. This manner of hanging keeps the air in the gloves and prevents their sticking together, even if they are not washed, as they should be, after each use.

Have in readiness a number of pieces of twine. In this arrangement, strung up between nails or other supports, they will be useful pegs for the clean garments in which baby is to be arrayed after his bath; or for collecting small things in the rearrangement of drawers and shelves; or in disposing in an orderly fashion of patterns and pieces in the sewing room; or in hanging up wet films in the developing room.

The kitchen should have a permanent row of these snappy but kindly assistants for grocery and shopping lists, bills and so forth.

Straining clothes used for jellies and other such purposes can be clipped with these utensils to the sieve.

A row of them tied about five inches apart into a clothesline facilitates hanging up stockings, handkerchiefs and other small objects.

With them on a windy day out of doors books may be fastened open at the right place, papers kept from blowing away or flapping; sewing materials secured.

They can be painted or enameled in pleasing colors worthy of their intrinsic virtues.

## Do Your Own Stamping

An excellent way to stamp lines for embroidering is to take a good-sized piece of cardboard, about 12 inches square, cover it with bluing and when dry put on another coating of bluing, then a thin coating of lard. When an article is ready to be stamped, place this cardboard on a table with the blue side up. Lay on the goods to be stamped, "right side down." Now lay the transfer design on these and trace the design with a sharp pencil. The result is like ready-stamped goods and the bluing will wash out quickly.

## PLAN BOOK

with over 200 excellent illustrations  
100 Homes of All Types, costing \$5000 to \$20,000  
Many are prize-winning designs.  
All are architectural masterpieces.  
A book of immense value to the home builder.  
Price \$2.00 Postpaid  
ROBERT L. STEVENSON, Architect  
517 Paddock Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## A Book on Making a Home

THE youngest generation of workers seems content to leave to the pioneers of home economics and of formulated rules on interior decorating the writing of books on these subjects. The result is that most of the volumes one reads are a little reiterative of one another. The doctrine is so sound that one almost longs for a heresy. However, living as one does in the midst of tumultuous action, revolutionary poetry and idi-shattering history there is something rather solid and comfortable about these manuals on the proper management of homes. We are sure not to be excited, and equally sure of being very sensibly instructed.

"A Home of Your Own," by Della Thompson Lutes (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.50) is pleasantly filled with half-humorous reminiscence and with personal opinions which give it sparkle. More and better than this, it is very reverent of domestic occupations. The author takes a broad view of home and a stern but just view of a woman's duty in it. The duty never is represented as that of a drudge—quite the contrary—but the text upholds the obligations of an earnest family life and the blessedness of ties that bind.

From the practical standpoint, it furnishes ideas about building lots and architecture, heating and lighting plans, lists of equipment, suggestions for floors, walls, draperies and furniture and illustrations of attractive interior arrangements. Budgets and time schedules instruct the student in economies of income and time. Laundry procedure and cleaning processes occupy a few pages.

The book has to offer what not all such treatises have, a tender and excited outlook.

## When Doing the Laundry

A very careful laundress, in a house where there are boarders, sews together the small articles that belong to each person; and in this way avoids confusion when it comes to assorting the clothes.

## Vinegar for Silk

When washing silk or lisle stockings, add a little vinegar to the rinse water. It will make them much more "silky" in appearance and feeling.

## HAIR NETS

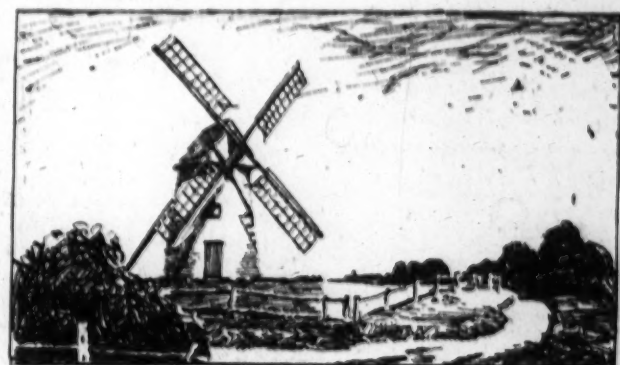
24 for \$1.00 (postpaid)

Finest Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe—Single or Double Mesh. Gray Nets, \$1.00 a Dozen. We sincerely appreciate your generous response. SEVERN & COMPANY, Knoxville, N. Y.

## Two Months' Protection from MOSQUITOES

Sanitrol's gentle odor of fresh flowers, so delightful to humans, is very distasteful to mosquitoes. They give it a wide berth. No spraying. Hang Sanitrol over your bed. Costs only \$1.00 postpaid. Try it one week. If it is not as we claim send it back. Also we will refund your money. Exceptional proposition for agents.

THE MILLINGTON COMPANY  
49 High St., Boston, Mass.



## Where Will You Spend Your Vacation?

See Pages 8, 9 and 10

## of Today's Monitor

On these pages may be found hotel, travel and resort advertising that may be helpful to you in planning your vacation.

Hotel, Travel and Resort Advertising  
Appears Every Tuesday and Friday

The  
Christian Science Monitor  
An International Daily Newspaper

Publishing Selected Advertising

When answering advertisements please mention the Monitor

## The Great Porcelain Stoves of Austria

## Special Correspondence

EDUARD FESSLER is a maker of porcelain stoves. His father and his father before him fashioned them for emperor and for peasant. Since 1780, the Fesslers have wrought them from clay, glazed them white, and decorated them with gold for palaces, and painted them for cottages green, with pouting excrecences.

The Fessler workshops are on the Favoritenstrasse. One peers through the window, and it is as if one were inspecting a case of huge bric-a-brac. The stoves stand stiffly, one of an elaborate Renaissance type by the side of one heavily Gothic; another of a florid baroque pattern flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It is a lighthouse, with a spiral grapevine climbing to the broad-brimmed roof. Grapes and birds forming windows, flaunting its excessive decoration in the chaste company of a delicate empire design. A rigid Biedermeier and a squat peasant "ofen," the one erect with taut white lines and the other bulbous and green, occupy neighboring sentry posts by the doorway leading to the kiln. A solitary "modern" stove is backed against a wall. It



## THE HOME FORUM

Kew Gardens, Grave and Gay

## The Florentine Academy: Its Meaning Today

THERE are few more delightful pictures of the past than that which shapes itself before us as we dwell upon the story of the Florentine Academy and, perhaps for the first time, realize its value to the present. We like to remember how Cosimo de' Medici, the founder of the Academy, selected Marsilio Ficino to be educated in the Platonic philosophy to which the proposed academy was to be largely devoted. And we have the intimate picture of Cosimo, in his later years, going to his charming villa at Careggi, and writing to Ficino, then at the head of the Academy.

"Yesterday, I arrived at Careggi—not so much for the purpose of improving my fields as myself—let me see you, Marsilio, as soon as possible, and forget not to bring with you the book of our favorite Plato, De Summo Bono—which I presume, according to your promise, you have translated into Latin; for there is no employment to which I so ardently devote myself as to find out the true road to happiness. Come, then, and fall not to bring with you the Orphean lyre."

It was during the Council of Florence, held in that city in the year 1439, that a distinguished Greek scholar, named Georgios Gemistos, but afterward known as Gemistos Plethon, came to the city. He was a venerable man of eighty-three years, his aspect was calm and dignified, his knowledge of Plato's writings was unusual, and he was received with much enthusiasm by the Florentine scholars. Instead of attending the Council, he poured forth the treasures of his Platonic learning to a circle of eager listeners. Cosimo was charmed with him, and hailed him as a second Plato. Ficino wrote, many years afterward, "In hearing him, Cosimo became enraptured with so much fervor that he quickly formed the idea of an academy, to be put into actual existence when the opportune moment should arrive. Now while he was maturing . . . plans for the execution of this design, he put his eye upon me, the son of Cosimo, his physician, and still a young boy, and he destined me for this so great undertaking, and educated me for it."

This conception of the Academy came at a romantic period in the history of Italy. Cosimo was the princely patron of artists, architects, and men of letters. It was under his patronage that Donatello, Chiberti and Brunelleschi wrought their wonders. It was a time of the revival of classical learning, and of that eager quest for manuscripts which had been begun by Petrarch and Boccaccio. Cosimo is the commanding figure in all this fascinating movement, and his purse was ever at the service of those engaged in it.

At sixteen Lorenzo de' Medici, Cosimo's grandson, attended the sessions of the Florentine Academy.

where he was a modest listener. Public cares early came thickly upon him, as his father entrusted him with large responsibilities, and soon the full weight of government rested upon Lorenzo. Yet as the years went on, the Florentine Academy was cherished and supported by him, even as his grandfather Cosimo could have wished.

That was a memorable day when Ficino, who had just passed his fiftieth birthday, published his Latin translation of Plato, and it was on that day that Pico della Mirandola came into the Academy. Pico was a young and brilliant man, who had just returned from his studies in the University of Paris. He was a member of the Academy, and his presence was a great addition to it. He was a man of great energy and ambition, and he was determined to make the Academy a center of learning and culture.

It was during the Council of Florence, held in that city in the year 1439, that a distinguished Greek scholar, named Georgios Gemistos, but afterward known as Gemistos Plethon, came to the city. He was a venerable man of eighty-three years, his aspect was calm and dignified, his knowledge of Plato's writings was unusual, and he was received with much enthusiasm by the Florentine scholars. Instead of attending the Council, he poured forth the treasures of his Platonic learning to a circle of eager listeners. Cosimo was charmed with him, and hailed him as a second Plato. Ficino wrote, many years afterward, "In hearing him, Cosimo became enraptured with so much fervor that he quickly formed the idea of an academy, to be put into actual existence when the opportune moment should arrive. Now while he was maturing . . . plans for the execution of this design, he put his eye upon me, the son of Cosimo, his physician, and still a young boy, and he destined me for this so great undertaking, and educated me for it."

This conception of the Academy came at a romantic period in the history of Italy. Cosimo was the princely patron of artists, architects, and men of letters. It was under his patronage that Donatello, Chiberti and Brunelleschi wrought their wonders. It was a time of the revival of classical learning, and of that eager quest for manuscripts which had been begun by Petrarch and Boccaccio. Cosimo is the commanding figure in all this fascinating movement, and his purse was ever at the service of those engaged in it.

At sixteen Lorenzo de' Medici, Cosimo's grandson, attended the sessions of the Florentine Academy.

This story of the golden days of the Florentine Academy is no unrelated or merely curious delving into the past. The more we study it, the more we see that it is coming in touch with the influences that shaped the modern world, that inspired the discoveries of Columbus and of his successors in the New World which yet they did not know.

Cosimo and Lorenzo de' Medici were building better than they knew. Their love for art, their fostering of learning, their zeal in restoring the priceless but long hidden treasures of antiquity, their devoted and unceasing aid to the pioneer thinkers who gathered about them—all these services deserve our grateful remembrance. To catch the vision of the Renaissance is to come into touch with a supreme moment in the history of humanity. The underlying unity of mankind becomes apparent and we see how each nation has contributed to its upward progress. If the nations of the world should once catch this vision in its modern acceptance, they would realize that there is more to unite than to separate them.

## Everywhere Beauty

There is beauty in the rolling clouds, and placid shingle beach. In feathery snows, and whistling winds, and dune electric skies. There is beauty in the rounded woods, and the heavy foliage. In laughing fields, and dainty hills, the valley and its lake. There is beauty in the gullies, beauty on the cliffs, beauty in the sun and shade. In rocks and rivers, seas and plains—the earth is drowned in beauty.

—Martin F. Tupper.

It is difficult to keep a grave face at Kew. One goes there determined to add to one's store of human knowledge, and not to give in to nature's wiles. Armed with notebook and pencil, and with a due sense of gravity at being in one of the most learned and best arranged botanical centers of the world, one realizes the extreme importance of arboreal lineage, the versatility of orchids, the complex species of seed and sapling. But nature waits there for us with a smile, and smile back at her we must, however determined we may be to maintain our dignity.

The fact is, there are two Kews. One is the region of immense glass houses, of exotic plants, trim lawns, gorgeous parterres and flower beds in which not a petal falls but a gardener appears to brush it up. The other Kew is wild, given over to birds, squirrels, and little wayward paths that wander between great trees and green undergrowth. Not

that the stately part of Kew is able to keep an entirely serious front. For even there the roses will smile up at one with irresistible fairness and fragrance, and their beauty, newly washed with pearls of dew, almost takes one's breath away. It is not possible to devote one's whole attention to the latest Cattleya labiate and its varieties when a whiff of perfume suddenly transports one back to the earliest days of childhood in a trellised garden where the roses were surely the sweetest on earth.

But in the wild parts of Kew one can certainly put away one's notebook, and saunter at ease down the shadiest path. It may surprise one to learn that Platanus acerifolia is the ordinary London plane tree, but one accepts the fact with becoming calm, and is grateful that there are so many of them about. Later one learns that the common beech is Fraxinus ornus, and that "the timber

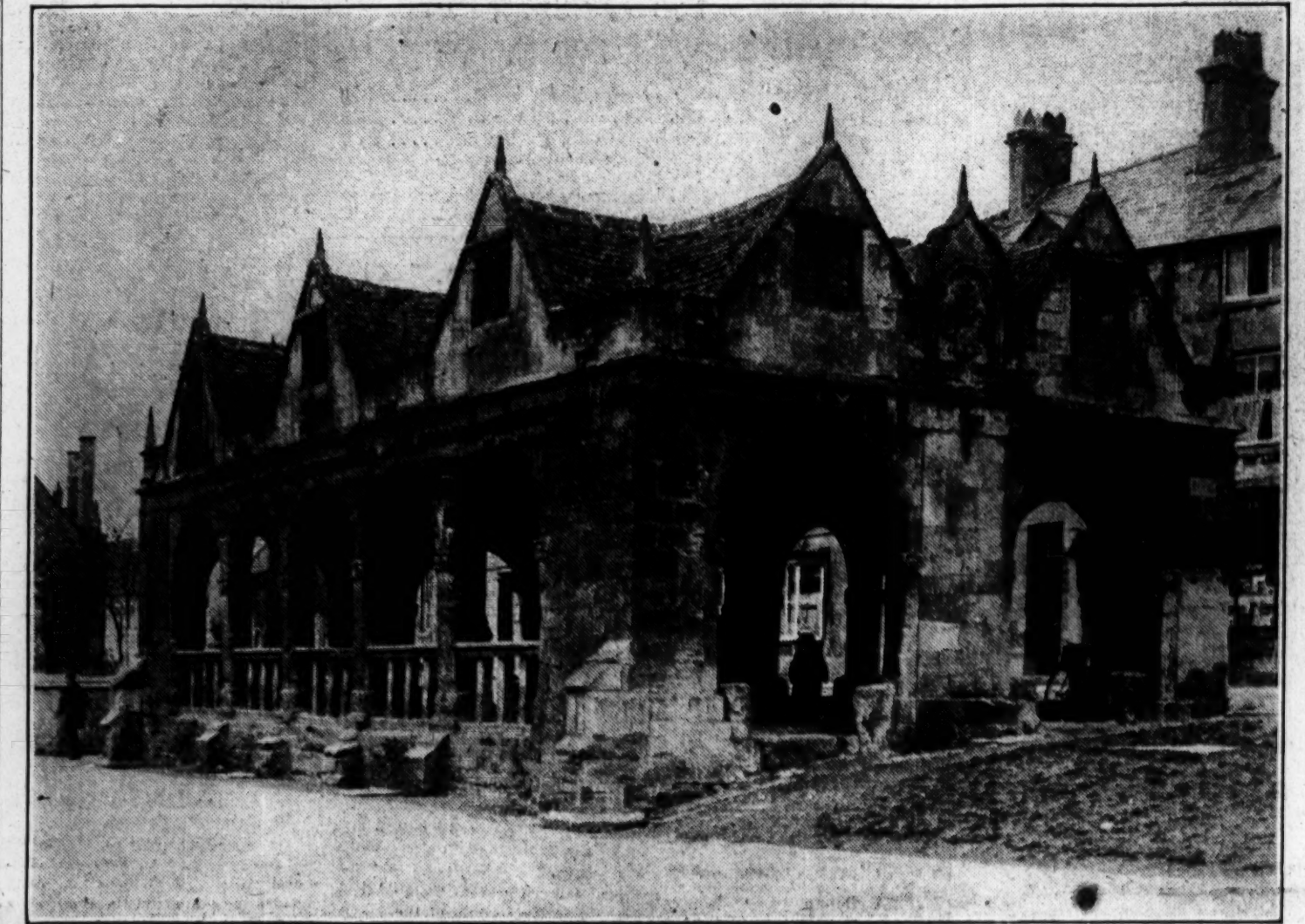
is largely used for chair making and for shoemakers' lasts." Until that phase of their utility arrives, how glad one is that the beeches at Kew are given untrammelled freedom, and that in those "shadows numberless" there is to be seen the activity of many happy birds. No sooner does one rest awhile, than the whirr of wings is heard, and robins, finches, blackbirds, thrushes, with attendant sparrows come fluttering to the ready feast of crumbs. Here, too, is a squirrel coming leaping from afar. No fear of man has that squirrel ever known, and with its delicate little hand over its heart, it sits up with bright-eyed interrogation until the crumbs are thrown.

Leaving the birds, one wanders through the green light of woodlands and comes to where tall foxgloves rear their white and purple clusters. The syringa, too, has strayed into the wild part, and has enclosed an enchanted circle with its thickest white blossom. And then—most happy sight—comes a wagon drawn

by a great shaggy car-horse, the sun-burnt lad on the shaft as unconscious of modern rush as is the gentle horse. With slow, peaceful movements the wagon lumbers on, and disappears in the flecked light and shade, leaving one half regretful over a fast vanishing detail of rural England. But now long vistas to a blue distance tempt one farther. How wonderful is that atmospheric blue! Beloved of the painter Constable, it gives a sense of space even to near-by objects, and softens all landscapes in England with the effect of far distance, so that even a hayrick at the end of an ordinary field is invested with a shadowy charm.

A yellow butterfly flickers past. The scent of some hidden flowers, illusive as a memory, comes on the breeze. Of a sudden nature seems to thrill one's very heart with that wordless joy of summer pageant, and, helplessly, one bursts out laughing at the sheer happiness of it all.

No, it is not easy to keep grave at Kew.



Market House at Chipping Campden

Copyright Herbert Felton

## "From a Wandering Iceberg" (Macdowell)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Wind-sifted moonlight,  
Jade and crystal smiting,  
Pale green rifts of crystal flame  
Parting midnight skies  
Where the stars are hidden,  
Where the stars are hidden.  
Waves are casting shadows of jade,  
Among grey hills and hollows.

Splendid of moon green,  
Frosted to chrysolite,  
Shadowed to an emerald!  
From the white palaces of the stars  
Comes a whisper of your beauty.  
Midnight stirs with wonder,  
Midnight stirs with wonder.  
From the opal palaces of the morning  
A golden arrow has sped,  
The wandering iceberg  
Bears in her heart the wakening shaft.

Alice M. Winlow.

**The Statue**  
As when, O lady mine!  
With chiselled touch  
The stone unweaned and cold  
Becomes a living mould.  
The more the marble wastes,  
The more the statue grows.  
—Michelangelo.

**Twilight**  
By degrees our conversation  
Has fallen into murmured monosyllables  
And finally into silence. Together we  
watch the wonderful pageant of  
coming twilight. Robins and black-  
birds and other fellows of the wild-  
wood flit across the cool velvet sod  
and wing away to waiting nests. Fire-  
flies prick the gossamer veil of early  
evening; with their tiny, feeble  
flames.

Through the leafy screen of  
shadowy green there gleams the  
crimson afterglow of sunset, and  
the subdued yodel of the frogs  
reaches us from their pool, still  
warm from the day's stinging  
glance. The locust trills his tireless  
song of sturdy good cheer—now distant  
and measured—now near at  
hand and in a high, shrill scateo.  
The far-off lowing of a cow comes  
plaintive and mellow, and dusk  
draws a sharp outline of treetops  
against a lambent but fast darkening sky.

The pale cycle of the young moon  
poises aloft and a sighing breeze  
drifts back and forth so gently it is  
like a tender mother soothing the  
world to rest. The lower garden,  
damp with dew, breathes forth a  
complex perfume of enchanting  
sweetness and the wide green cham-  
bers of nature are pervaded with an  
exquisite hush of perfect peace.

—Martin F. Tupper.

## "From a Wandering Iceberg" (Macdowell)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Wind-sifted moonlight,  
Jade and crystal smiting,  
Pale green rifts of crystal flame  
Parting midnight skies  
Where the stars are hidden,  
Where the stars are hidden.  
Waves are casting shadows of jade,  
Among grey hills and hollows.

Splendid of moon green,  
Frosted to chrysolite,  
Shadowed to an emerald!  
From the white palaces of the stars  
Comes a whisper of your beauty.  
Midnight stirs with wonder,  
Midnight stirs with wonder.  
From the opal palaces of the morning  
A golden arrow has sped,  
The wandering iceberg  
Bears in her heart the wakening shaft.

**The Statue**  
As when, O lady mine!  
With chiselled touch  
The stone unweaned and cold  
Becomes a living mould.  
The more the marble wastes,  
The more the statue grows.  
—Michelangelo.

**Twilight**  
By degrees our conversation  
Has fallen into murmured monosyllables  
And finally into silence. Together we  
watch the wonderful pageant of  
coming twilight. Robins and black-  
birds and other fellows of the wild-  
wood flit across the cool velvet sod  
and wing away to waiting nests. Fire-  
flies prick the gossamer veil of early  
evening; with their tiny, feeble  
flames.

Through the leafy screen of  
shadowy green there gleams the  
crimson afterglow of sunset, and  
the subdued yodel of the frogs  
reaches us from their pool, still  
warm from the day's stinging  
glance. The locust trills his tireless  
song of sturdy good cheer—now distant  
and measured—now near at  
hand and in a high, shrill scateo.  
The far-off lowing of a cow comes  
plaintive and mellow, and dusk  
draws a sharp outline of treetops  
against a lambent but fast darkening sky.

The pale cycle of the young moon  
poises aloft and a sighing breeze  
drifts back and forth so gently it is  
like a tender mother soothing the  
world to rest. The lower garden,  
damp with dew, breathes forth a  
complex perfume of enchanting  
sweetness and the wide green cham-  
bers of nature are pervaded with an  
exquisite hush of perfect peace.

—Martin F. Tupper.

## "Он пасет овец" (Macdowell)

Перевод с английского помещенной на этой странице статьи  
Христианской Науки.  
ГЛУБОКО интересен библейский  
разсказ о помазании Давида в  
царя Израиля. После того, как  
он отвергнул царя Саул, Господь  
сказал Самуилу пойти и помазать  
одного из сыновей  
Исеев. Первым прошел перед Са-  
муилом Елиава, и Самуил сказал:  
"Верно сей перд Господом, по-  
мощник Его." Но Господь сказал  
Самуилу: "Не смотри на вид его и  
на высоту роста его; Я отвергну  
его; Я смотрю не так, как смотрит  
человек; ибо человек смотрит на  
лицо, а Господь смотрит на сердце."  
Исеев подвел тогда к Самуилу од-  
ного из других сыновей своих,  
и Самуил отвернул их всех.  
И сказал Самуил Исееву:  
"Вот еще один из сынов твоих,  
и он еще меньше, чем тот."  
Исеев ответил: "Пасет овец."  
Тогда привел Давида  
к Самуилу, и Самуил сразу уви-  
дел, что это был помазанник Бо-  
жий, и Давид был помазан в царя  
Израиля.

Каждое глубокое изумление дол-  
жно было охватить сердце Исеев,  
когда его младший сын, простой  
овечь пастух, был избран в царя  
предпочтительно перед всеми  
старшими и могущественными  
попытками братьями! Это явствен-  
но из того, что он даже не думал  
позвать Давида, пока Самуил не  
велел ему. Добросовестно и верно  
послушавшись Бога и уповая на Него,  
Простога его жизни и мыслей при-  
вела его к признанию Бога за един-  
ственную силу в мире. И далее по-  
ступаясь, как Давид полагался  
на Бога, чтобы Он избавил его от  
руки филистимского великана Го-  
лиафа, как раньше избавил овес  
его от льва и медведя.

Жизнь пастуха обычно склонна  
к религиозности, так как он посто-  
янно находится в общении с Бо-  
гом, и в нем, среди тишины хол-  
мов и полей долины. Отголоском  
такой жизни и является эта траго-  
дическая религиозная песня, да-  
ющая второй псалом.

Из повествования об избрании  
Давида в царя один урок ясен, что  
добросовестность в нашей еже-  
дневной работе, как и в служении  
Богу, есть prerequisite к будущим  
успехам. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех.

Смертные все склонны думать,  
что другая работа или другая об-  
становка, а не та, с которой они  
связаны, скорее приведет к успе-  
ху и счастью. Нам надо твердо  
знать, что Бог, добрый, награждает  
правильное усердие там, где оно  
справедливо сделано. Верность  
есть добродетельная идея. Религия  
служения есть добродетельное  
действие, которое одно с божественной Лю-  
бовью, и которое приводит к

—Martin F. Tupper.

## "Он пасет овец" (Macdowell)

Перевод с английского помещенной на этой странице статьи  
Христианской Науки.  
ГЛУБОКО интересен библейский  
разсказ о помазании Давида в  
царя Израиля. После того, как  
он отвергнул царя Саул, Господь  
сказал Самуилу пойти и помазать  
одного из сыновей  
Исеев. Первым прошел перед Са-  
муилом Елиава, и Самуил сказал:  
"Верно сей перд Господом, по-  
мощник Его." Но Господь сказал  
Самуилу: "Не смотри на вид его и  
на высоту роста его; Я отвергну  
его; Я смотрю не так, как смотрит  
человек; ибо человек смотрит на  
лицо, а Господь смотрит на сердце."  
Исеев подвел тогда к Самуилу од-  
ного из других сыновей своих,  
и Самуил отвернул их всех.  
И сказал Самуил Исееву:  
"Вот еще один из сынов твоих,  
и он еще меньше, чем тот."  
Исеев ответил: "Пасет овец."  
Тогда привел Давида  
к Самуилу, и Самуил сразу уви-  
дел, что это был помазанник Бо-  
жий, и Давид был помазан в царя  
Израиля.

Каждое глубокое изумление дол-  
жно было охватить сердце Исеев,  
когда его младший сын, простой  
овечь пастух, был избран в царя  
предпочтительно перед всеми  
старшими и могущественными  
попытками братьями! Это явствен-  
но из того, что он даже не думал  
позвать Давида, пока Самуил не  
велел ему. Добросовестно и верно  
послушавшись Бога и уповая на Него,  
Простога его жизни и мыслей при-  
вела его к признанию Бога за един-  
ственную силу в мире. И далее по-  
ступаясь, как Давид полагался  
на Бога, чтобы Он избавил его от  
руки филистимского великана Го-  
лиафа, как раньше избавил овес  
его от льва и медведя.

Жизнь пастуха обычно склонна  
к религиозности, так как он посто-  
янно находится в общении с Бо-  
гом, и в нем, среди тишины хол-  
мов и полей долины. Отголоском  
такой жизни и является эта траго-  
дическая религиозная песня, да-  
ющая второй псалом.

Из повествования об избрании  
Давида в царя один урок ясен, что  
добросовестность в нашей еже-  
дневной работе, как и в служении  
Богу, есть prerequisite к будущим  
успехам. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех. Тот, кто не способен к  
доброй работе, не может надеяться  
на успех.

Смертные все склонны думать,  
что другая работа или другая об-  
становка, а не та, с которой они  
связаны, скорее приведет к успе-  
ху и счастью. Нам надо твердо  
знать, что Бог, добрый, награждает  
правильное усердие там, где оно  
справедливо сделано. Верность  
есть добродетельная идея. Религия  
служения есть добродетельное  
действие, которое одно с божественной Лю-  
бовью, и которое приводит к

—Martin F. Tupper.

## "He keepeth the sheep"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INTERESTING is the story of the anointing of David as king of Israel. After Saul was rejected as king, the Lord spoke to Samuel and told him to go up and anoint a king from the sons of Jesse. The first to pass before Samuel was Eliab, whereupon Samuel said, "Surely the Lord's anointed is before him." But the Lord spoke to him and said, "Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." Jesse caused his other sons to pass, one by one, before Samuel; but the Lord rejected them all. Samuel then inquired if these were all the sons; whereupon Jesse replied, "There remaineth yet the youngest, but he is sent to feed the sheep." David was then brought before Samuel, who at once knew that this was the Lord's anointed; and David was made king of Israel.

What a sense of surprise and wonder must have touched the heart of Jesse that his youngest son, a tender of sheep, should be chosen king rather than one of his older and apparently more experienced brothers! This was evident in that he did not call David until bidden to do so by Samuel. Faithful tending of the sheep had taught this lad many lessons of obedience and of trust in God. The simplicity of his life and thought had made him cognizant of God as the only power. And later on it is related how he relied on God, who had delivered his sheep from the lion and the bear, to deliver him from the hand of Goliath, the Philistine giant.

The life of a shepherd tended, generally, to be a religious one, as he worshipped the Most High in temples not made with hands, among the stillness of the hills and in the quietness of the valleys. Out of such a life came that sweet religious song, the twenty-third psalm.

Clearly, one lesson to be learned from the narrative of David's being crowned king is that faithfulness in one's daily task, however obscure it may seem to be, is a preparation for greater things to come. The fact that God, divine good, rewards righteous effort is as certain as that the law of mathematics produces correct results. God rewards according to the right motives of the heart, not the results of the outward appearance.

Mortals have a habit of thinking that some other work, or another environment than the one they are in, would be more conducive to success or happiness. We need to know that God, good, rewards right endeavor just where that endeavor is righteously made. Faithfulness is a divine idea. Joy in service is a spiritual quality, which is one with divine Love, and which prepares the heart

to a fitness for greater opportunities. Jesus glorified humble service in the act of washing his disciples' feet.

Phillips Brooks is reputed to have said, "I feel about any one of our soldiers who lived and died as bravely and as purely as the best of them did . . . that his life sang a song before the throne." Not the kind of service so much as the quality of service measures one and determines his advancement. Christian Science is enabling mortals to sing the song of service. No one knew better than its Discoverer and Founder, Mrs. Eddy, the joy as well as the cost of true service. She says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 30): "The rare bequests of Christian Science are costly, and they have won fields of battle from which the dainty borrower would have fled. Ceaseless toil, self-renunciation, and love have cleared its pathway."

Numbers who have found health and peace because of the ministrations of Mrs. Eddy's teachings are in turn ministering to others, bringing joy to the sorrowing, hope to the fearful of heart, and health to the sick in body. Was there ever a greater spirit of service?

The ability to share the good one has gained is a joy in itself. It is one of the happy features of Christian service that he who has been healed through his knowledge of God, as taught in Christian Science, can at once use this true knowledge to minister to others. The gladness of such ministry transcends all earthly joy.

When Jesus questioned Peter as to his love for him, he asked, "Lovest thou me?" As Peter made assurance of his love, Jesus said to him, "Feed my sheep." The test of love, then, is service. That Jesus should have likened to sheep those who were to accept his teachings is significant; for he was familiar with the shepherd's life, and knew how tenderly and watchfully the sheep are cared for. Only those who have gained the qualities of tenderness and compassion through self-abnegation can truly minister to those in distress. He who has been comforted by divine Love can best comfort those who mourn.

He who has gained dominion over the fear of disease is best able to break the fetters of fear for others; while the conquest of sin in one's own thinking will enable that one to free another who has fallen under the delusion that evil is either desirable or real. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieeth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

## How the Rose Speaks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why praise the modest rose?  
When everybody knows  
The rose speaks for itself.  
It speaks so sweet and low  
That everywhere it blows  
The rose speaks for itself.  
It speaks so sweet and low.

It speaks for lovers, too.  
When hearts are full of rue  
The rose speaks for itself.  
It speaks so sweet and low  
Wherever hearts are true  
The rose may speak for them  
It speaks so sweet and low.

Ida Crocker Duncan.

## Color in the West of England

The astonishment when all is said is the color of England in the West. It is like the high Alpine pastures. A fortnight ago the primroses were still spreading in multitudes among the woods and down the banks. Seen from a distance whole breadths of ground where they grew thick were more gold than green. Hyacinths and wild violets flourished without end. And there was a thing one had never noticed before, or not as one ought. The red campion shone everywhere among the blue.

And the purple pansies there, with sky-eyed speedwell not far away. Gardeners know what it is when tulips faintly flushed are scattered loosely through beds of forget-me-nots, but Nature also knows how and makes her combinations as though she meant them.

One leaves out a score of other delights among wild flowers in the West, but spires of orchis flourished from hills and headlands miles away. While the beech hedges of this excellent country seemed yet as young as April, lilac and laburnum were in full bloom with red and white hawthorn.

And the beginning of sunset. The mounted shepherd on the bay horse who rides round at this time burns red; and where falls have rent the cliff the flayed sandstone takes as deep a color. The flocks of the sheep are touched with the same apocalyptic fire. The valley brims with a unity of light. . . . Calm is the air; calm lies the sea. From field and high rock and breaking waves the sounds rise in a symphony pastoral and elemental at once that makes the coomb as full of noises as of sunset, yet as peaceable as silence. The sheep are changing pasture with prodigious concern, every lamb with its mother. The crying of the gulls over and under the blackbirds and thrushes is no discord. Running waters, some loud, some slender, have many tones among themselves, and the plunging bass comes in with the rhythm of the tide.—J. L. Garvin, in The Observer (London).

PROSE WORKS  
Other Than  
SCIENCE AND HEALTH  
and the  
CHURCH MANUAL  
By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the "Church Manual," in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

The new book of 1312 pages contains the following books:

Miscellaneous Writings  
(omitting Chapter of Testimonies)  
Retrospection and Introspection  
Unity of Good  
Pulpit and Press  
Rudimental Divine Science  
No and Yes  
Christian Science versus Pantheism  
Message to The Mother Church for 1900  
Message to The Mother Church for 1901  
Message to The Mother Church for 1902  
Christian Healing  
The People's Idea of God  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous

For the greater convenience of the student, the lines are numbered, as in the textbook, and the above titles comprised in the volume are arranged in the order adopted in compiling the "Concordance to Other Writings."

Pocket edition, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, printed on Oxford India Bible paper, morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, single copy \$14.00; six or more, each \$13.50.

Orders and remittances should be sent to  
HARRY I. HUNT,  
Publishers' Agent  
107 Falmouth Street  
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: 12 months, \$2.50; 6 months, \$1.50; 3 months, \$1.00. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Europe  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular newsstand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Cost of remitting orders to The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

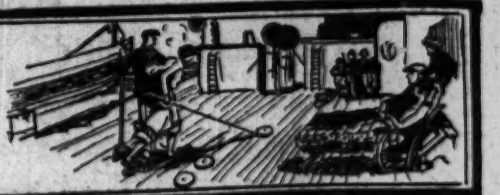
Domestic Foreign  
14 pages..... 4 cents 2 cents  
18 to 24 pages..... 6 cents 3 cents  
26 to 32 pages..... 8 cents 5 cents  
34 to 40 pages..... 10 cents 7 cents  
Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES  
European: 21-22 Falmouth Street, London.  
Washington: 21-22 Falmouth Street, Washington, D. C.  
Eastern: 21-22 Falmouth Street, New York City.  
Western: 1455 McCormick Bldg., 321 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
Southern California: Room 308, 425 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Southern California: 102-4 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York..... 30 Madison Ave., Philadelphia..... 602 Fox Bldg.  
Cleveland..... 1658 Union Trust Bldg.  
Detroit..... 415 Bank Bldg.  
Chicago..... 1455 McCormick Bldg.  
Kansas City..... 1455 McCormick Bldg.  
San Francisco..... 425 Market Street  
San Francisco..... 425 Market Street  
London..... 21-22 Falmouth Street  
Paris..... 1455 McCormick Bldg.  
Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.  
Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
Publishers of  
The Christian Science Journal  
The Herald of Christian Science  
The Herald of Christian Science  
The Herald of Christian Science



## HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL



## CHICAGO



## IT'S SERVICE

Genuine Service... From Manager to Bellboy

Unobtrusive, polite and dignified service... from manager to bellboy... always awaits you at Hotel Sovereign. Though Sovereign accommodations have set a new standard among hotels, rates are astonishingly low. Single rooms as low as \$9.00 per month... and up. Suites of one, two or three bedrooms with living room (some with private dining room and kitchen) with two-room suites as low as \$15.00 per month and up.

## "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign" Free

This is the title of our new booklet. It fully describes Hotel Sovereign... shows photographs of rooms and apartments... the 60-foot white-tiled swimming pool... and gives detailed information. It should show you the many advantages offered you by Hotel Sovereign for a cool, delightful summer or a permanent home. Write for a copy of "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign." We will send it FREE.

## Hotel Sovereign

Under Direction of MR. ALBERT  
6200 Kenmore Ave., North Phone Sheldrake 1600 CHICAGO

## The COPELAND

CHICAGO  
SHERIDAN ROAD at ARCADEA HOME FOR  
PARTICULAR PEOPLE

3 BLOCKS FROM A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

If you are a transient guest who comes to stay for only a few days you are given a large, well-lighted room with a bath while you enjoy the utmost in hotel service and accommodation.

If you are seeking a place that will be an ideal home for you and your family, you will find the Copeland apartments all that you have wished for. No detail has been spared in making them attractive and comfortable. The Copeland Ensemble and Trio will entertain guests every evening except Mondays. North Side buses stop in front of Hotel and Cafeteria and elevated lines stop at a block and a half distant.

Phone SUNNYSIDE 7000

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The Mayflower

Washington's Palatial New Hotel

AN institution in keeping with the grandeur and beauty of the nation's Capital.

Rates No Higher than at Less

Luxurious Hotels.

Connecticut Avenue

Between the White House and

Dupont Circle

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GRACE DODGE

HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A hotel of distinction and charm for discriminating travelers. Near beautiful Capitol grounds. Exceptional night-viewing facilities. Moderate rates and no tipping.

Write for booklet

"A WEEK IN WASHINGTON"

## SHOREHAM HOTEL

"In the Capital's Center"

No other city offers such a volume of year-round attractions as Washington. You will find the location, cuisine, society and surroundings ideal at the

Shoreham Hotel

1215 and 11th Sts., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Cairo Hotel

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REDUCED RATES

\$2.50 up

300 Rooms

All Outside

JAMES T. HOWARD

Mgr.

## Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

350 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$4.00

Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50

## HOTEL MARTINIQUE

1211 SIXTEENTH STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW MODERN ATTRACTIVE

on fashionable Sixteenth Street, four blocks

north of White House. (Overlaid in principal

clubs, theaters and government depart-

ments. European plan.

HARRY M. HUYARD, Manager

## CHICAGO



## Hotel Pearson

190 E. Pearson St.  
3 blocks from Lake

A DISTINCTIVE residential and transient hotel, five minutes north of the loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.

Rates \$2.50 per day up

SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES



## Rogers Park Hotel

6800 Block on Sheridan Road

CHICAGO

A distinctive residential and transient hotel, 10 minutes from the Loop.

Rates \$2.50 per day and up

Special rates on loans.

## Harper Crest

Harper Ave. at 54th St. Chicago

Tel. Fairfax 7000

A new residential and transient hotel, delightfully situated in an exclusive district.

CARE IN CONNECTION

Rates \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day

Special rates for permanent guests.

Within 10 minutes to business and theatre district. Free garage for tourists.

Near a Christian Science church.

Atlantic 1805 GEO. SCHADE, Mgr.

CHICAGO

## The Green Gables Hotel

CHICAGO

Cor. Oakwood Blvd.-Lake Park Ave.

Facing the Lake. Excellent transportation. C. &amp; N. bus. Secluded, hospitable atmosphere. Room and board \$12 and up. Near a Christian Science church.

Atlantic 1805 GEO. SCHADE, Mgr.

CHICAGO

## The Virginia

Chicago

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's most comfortable

residential and transient hotels. Two min-

utes' walk to shops and theaters.

Room and bath \$2.00 per day.

Special rates American plan

MRS. E. J. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

PORTLAND, OREGON

## When in PORTLAND Live at the

Campbell Court

11th and Main

Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine

Residential Hotel with the Dignity of a Well-Appointed Home

Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers. European plan.

Room, bath, \$2.50; double, \$3.50.

Special rates American plan

MRS. E. J. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

PORTLAND, OREGON

## When in PORTLAND, OREGON, make the

Multnomah Hotel

"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

A

Residential Hotel with the Dignity of a Well-Appointed Home

Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers. European plan.

Room, bath, \$2.50; double, \$3.50.

Special rates American plan

MRS. E. J. CAMPBELL, Proprietor

PORTLAND, OREGON

## The Nob-Morris Hotel

Philadelphia's New Hotel

208 Rooms 208 Baths

Arch at 17th St. and the Parkway

Every room outside, equipped with bed

lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone, circulating hot water. Saturday Evening Post, morning paper free.

The only hotel in the world with radio reception in each guest room.

MICHIGAN

## MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Reached by Motor, Rail or Boat

Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Golf

For Full Information, Write Dept. C

Greater Muskegon Chamber of Commerce

## Park-American Hotel

Kalamazoo, Mich.

\$2.00 and up

\$2.50 and up with private bath

ERNEST McLEAN, Mgr.

## OKLAHOMA

SKIRVIN HOTEL

Muskogee, Wisconsin

All rustic log cabins overlooking lake in

midst of big virgin pine. In the Adirondacks

of the West. One guest says: "We find it a

lovely place. Just the place to come to rest

away from all excitement—just peace and

serenity. Meals are good." Muskogee

beach, pine shingle, famous Wisconsin Indian

bathing grounds, bathing, boating, fishing. A

vacation spot for rest and study.

A. B. REINBERGER, Owner

CHICAGO

## CALIFORNIA

## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

30 rooms ..... \$1.50

120 rooms ..... \$2.00

200 rooms with bath ..... \$2.50

300 rooms with bath ..... \$3.00

400 rooms with bath ..... \$3.50

500 rooms with bath ..... \$4.00

600 rooms with bath ..... \$4.50

700 rooms with bath ..... \$5.00

800 rooms with bath ..... \$5.50

900 rooms with bath ..... \$6.00

1000 rooms with bath ..... \$6.50

1100 rooms with bath ..... \$7.00

1200 rooms with bath ..... \$7.50

1300 rooms with bath ..... \$8.00

1400 rooms with bath ..... \$8.50

1500 rooms with bath ..... \$9.00

1600 rooms with bath ..... \$9.50

1700 rooms with bath ..... \$10.00

1800 rooms with bath ..... \$10.50

1900 rooms with bath ..... \$11.00

2000 rooms with bath ..... \$11.50

2100 rooms with bath ..... \$12.00

2200 rooms with bath ..... \$12.50

2300 rooms with bath ..... \$13.00

2400 rooms with bath ..... \$13.50

2500 rooms with bath ..... \$14.00

2600 rooms with bath ..... \$14.50

2700 rooms with bath ..... \$15.00

2800 rooms with bath ..... \$15.50

2900 rooms with bath ..... \$16.00

3000 rooms with bath ..... \$16.50

3100 rooms with bath ..... \$17.00

3200 rooms with bath ..... \$17.50

3300 rooms with bath ..... \$18.00

3400 rooms with bath ..... \$18.50

3500 rooms with bath ..... \$19.00

3600 rooms with bath ..... \$19.50

3700 rooms with bath ..... \$20.00

3800 rooms with bath ..... \$20.50

3900 rooms with bath ..... \$21.00

4000 rooms with bath ..... \$21.50

4100 rooms with bath ..... \$22.00

4200 rooms with bath ..... \$22.50

4300 rooms with bath ..... \$23.00

4400 rooms with bath ..... \$23.50

4500 rooms with bath ..... \$24.00

4600 rooms with bath ..... \$24.50

4700 rooms with bath ..... \$25.00

4800 rooms with bath ..... \$25.50

4900 rooms with bath ..... \$26.00

5000 rooms with bath ..... \$26.50

5100 rooms with bath ..... \$27.00

5200 rooms with bath ..... \$27.50

5300 rooms with bath ..... \$28.00

5400 rooms with bath ..... \$28.50

5500 rooms with bath ..... \$29.00

5600 rooms with bath ..... \$29.50

5700 rooms with bath ..... \$30.00

5800 rooms with bath ..... \$30.50

5900 rooms with bath ..... \$31.00

6000 rooms with bath ..... \$31.50

6100 rooms with bath ..... \$32.00

6200 rooms with bath ..... \$32.50

6300 rooms with bath ..... \$33.00

6400 rooms with bath ..... \$33.50

6500 rooms with bath ..... \$34.00

6600 rooms with bath ..... \$34.50

6700 rooms with bath ..... \$35.00

6800 rooms with bath ..... \$35.50

6900 rooms with bath ..... \$36.00

7000 rooms with bath ..... \$36.50

7100 rooms with bath ..... \$37.00

7200 rooms with bath ..... \$37.50

7300 rooms with bath ..... \$38.00

7400 rooms with bath ..... \$38.50

7500 rooms with bath ..... \$39.00

7600 rooms with bath ..... \$39.50

7700 rooms with bath ..... \$40.00

7800 rooms with bath ..... \$40.50

7900 rooms with bath ..... \$41.00

8000 rooms with bath ..... \$41.50

8100 rooms with bath ..... \$42.00

8200 rooms with bath ..... \$42.50

8300 rooms with bath ..... \$43.00

8400 rooms with bath ..... \$43.50

8500 rooms with bath ..... \$44.00

8600 rooms with bath ..... \$44.50

8700 rooms with bath ..... \$45.00

8800 rooms with bath ..... \$45.50

8900 rooms with bath ..... \$46.00

9000 rooms with bath ..... \$46.50

9100 rooms with bath ..... \$47.00

9200 rooms with bath ..... \$47.50

9300 rooms with bath ..... \$48.00

9400 rooms with bath ..... \$48.50

9500 rooms with bath ..... \$49.00

9600 rooms with bath ..... \$49.50

9700 rooms with bath ..... \$50.00

9800 rooms with bath ..... \$50.50

9900 rooms with bath ..... \$51.00

10000 rooms with bath ..... \$51.50

10100 rooms with bath ..... \$52.00

10200 rooms with bath ..... \$52.50

10300 rooms with bath ..... \$53.00

10400 rooms with bath ..... \$53.50

10500 rooms with bath ..... \$54.00

10600 rooms with bath ..... \$54.50

10700 rooms with bath ..... \$55.00

10800 rooms with bath ..... \$55.50

10900 rooms with bath ..... \$56.00

11000 rooms with bath ..... \$56.50

11100 rooms with bath ..... \$57.00

11200 rooms with bath ..... \$57.50

11300 rooms with bath ..... \$58.00

11400 rooms with bath ..... \$58.50

11500 rooms with bath ..... \$59.00

11600 rooms with bath ..... \$59.50

11700 rooms with bath ..... \$60.00

11800 rooms with bath ..... \$60.50

11900 rooms with bath ..... \$61.00

12000 rooms with bath ..... \$61.50

12100 rooms with bath ..... \$62.00

12200 rooms with bath ..... \$62.50

12300 rooms with bath ..... \$63.00

12400 rooms with bath ..... \$63.50

12500 rooms with bath ..... \$64.00

12600 rooms with bath ..... \$64.50

12700 rooms with bath ..... \$65.00

12800 rooms with bath ..... \$65.50

12900 rooms with bath ..... \$66.00



## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## NEW YORK CITY

Welcome to the  
28th Street  
Near 5th Avenue  
NEW YORK

**Prince George Hotel**  
A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Fourth Ave. and Broadway Subways and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the large Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room with its Soda Fountain, and the New England Dining Room.

100 ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH

Room and bath \$3.00 and up. Room, two single beds & bath, double room and bath \$4.00 and up. Parlor, bedroom & bath \$5.00 and up. Headquarters for Marster's Tours

# Iroquois Hotel

NEW YORK CITY, 44th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Special rates made April 1st to Oct. 1st  
for Christian Science Monitor readers

Two rooms and bath for two people with breakfast and dinner from \$2 to \$4 per day per person. European plan from \$2 to \$4 per day per person.

One room and bath for two people with breakfast and dinner \$4 per day per person. European plan \$2.50 per day per person.

In the Heart of Everything

M. R. FRITZ, Proprietor  
CONRAD C. SOEST, WALLACE A. ARIEL, MANAGERS

**Forest Hills Inn**  
FOREST HILLS GARDEN, L. I.  
A HOME IN NATURE  
RIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY  
14 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station  
One block from Christian Science church  
An Excellent Apartment Plan Hotel  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR  
Catering Only to a Discriminating Transient and Permanent Clientele  
IDEAL FOR FAMILY RESIDENCE  
Tennis, Hiding, Motoring, Billiards  
GOLF PRIVILEGES AT NEARBY PRIVATE GOLF CLUBS  
SATURDAY NIGHT FORMAL DANCES  
SUNDAY SPECIAL CONCERTS  
COMFORTABLE YET INEXPENSIVE  
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BACKPACKERS  
Dining Room Accommodations for Motorists  
Simplified Facilities for Private Luncheon  
Muners, Heepious and Private Dances  
COMPARE OUR RATES  
Illustrated Booklet Upon Request  
Telephone Boulevard 6200  
WM. M. HILGARD, Manager  
Forestry of Gidney Farm Hotel

**Wolcott Hotel**  
W. 31ST., OFF 5TH AVE.  
NEW YORK CITY

Quiet and comfortable. Most advantageously located near shops, theaters, 5th Ave. business, all surface and subway lines

RATES PER DAY  
Room, running water, \$2.00 to \$2.50  
Double, running water, \$3.00 to \$3.50  
Rooming with private bath, \$3.00 to \$3.50  
Double room, private bath, \$4.00 to \$4.50  
Parlor, bedroom and bath, \$5.00 to \$5.50  
NO HIGHER RATES

**HOTEL ST. JAMES**  
100-12 West 43rd Street, Times Square  
An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well-conditioned hotel.  
Much favored by women traveling without escort.  
Rates and booklet on application  
W. JOHNSON QUINN

**Hotel Maryland**  
104 West 49th St., New York  
Under new management  
1-3-room suites; private bath; moderate rates; newly renovated. Special attention to women without escort.

**HOTEL HARGRAVE**  
104 West 72nd Street, New York  
One room, each with bath. Absolutely renovated. One block to Times Square, Central Park. Comfort and convenience combined with moderate rates. Single room with bath, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Double room with bath, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Parlor, two double bedrooms with bath, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Send for illustrated booklet.  
J. E. GRAPE, Prop. F. THOMAS, Manager

**Hotel Lenox**  
149 West 44th Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
One mile from Broadway; newly decorated and furnished. Single \$5.00 per day and upward. Double rooms and bath \$6.00. Double room \$7.50. Refined and homelike. Ownership management.

## NEW YORK STATE

**HOTEL Touraine**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
Delaware Ave. at Johnson Park  
COURTESY HOSPITALITY SERVICE  
Famous For Food — That Is Good  
JOHN McFARLANE HOWIE  
President and Manager  
The management of this hotel stands unswervingly for upholding the Constitution of the United States.

**HOTEL LENOX**  
An ideal place to stop when visiting Buffalo or Niagara Falls  
Cuisine and Accommodations Unsurpassed  
North St. at Delaware Ave.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
CLARENCE A. MINOR  
President

THOUSAND ISLANDS  
**DIXIE INN**  
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.  
Rooms with or without Bath. Pure Food, Fresh Vegetables, Comfort and Cleanliness. Southern Chicken Waffle Dinners.  
FRANCES KATSER, Prop.

NEW JERSEY  
**Asbury Park**  
The Resort City Beautiful  
Where Seashore and Country Meet  
Every Recreation and Delight  
Excellent Hotel—Large and Small Rooms and all shore sports. Situated on Ocean Boulevard. Private bathrooms. Fireproof garage.  
For information, write ASBURY PARK HOTEL ASSOCIATION  
MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU  
115 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

**THE ROOSEVELT**  
Madison Avenue at Forty-Fifth Street  
NEW YORK  
Edward Clinton Fogg  
Formerly manager of the Copely Plaza at Boston now Managing Director of The Roosevelt, New York's newest and most modern hotel.  
New England reservations receive careful and prompt attention. One block from Fifth Avenue shops, three from the theatres. Direct covered entrance from the Grand Central Terminal.

**Ocean Hotel**  
Asbury Park, New Jersey  
Block from beach. Rooms en suite with bath; elevator; white service; capacity 400. Booklets and rates upon request.  
EWELL & CRAWFORD  
Owners and Proprietors

ATLANTIC CITY  
THE highest attainments in genuine comfort, surpassing service and delightful features.  
"World's Greatest Hotel Success"  
**TRAYMORE**  
Atlantic City  
Note the atmosphere of the New Clarion  
To become acquainted with this all-year hotel, write for booklet.  
S. K. BONIFACE

MAINE  
**OCEAN HOUSE**  
YORK BEACH, MAINE  
Leading Hotel on State Road. Thoroughly modern, comfortable and homelike. Bathing, golf, boat, motor roads, Orchestra. Booklet. Special late August and Labor Day rates. 75 miles from Boston.  
W. C. SIMPSON, Ownership Management

**The Wentworth House**  
KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.  
Spacious surroundings, near golf and beach. Fresh vegetables, milk from farm. Heating water every room. Booklet.  
Rates \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day.

VERMONT  
**Camp Vermont**  
GRAND ISLE, VERMONT  
a vacation camp on LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
Tennis, golf, boating, fishing, safe swimming

LOUISIANA  
**The St. Charles**  
NEW ORLEANS  
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
One of America's Good Hotels  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Chocorua Inn**  
CHOCORUA, N. H.  
Delightfully situated in the foothills of the mountains overlooking beautiful Lake Chocorua. An ideal place for the entire summer vacation. Well located for the tourist on main road to Bretton Woods, Boating, bathing, tennis, golf, swimming, tennis, etc. Booklet—A. B. ATWOOD, Prop.

"The House with the View"  
In the White Mountains  
Orchestra  
**HOTEL LOOKOFF**  
Elevator  
Garage  
Tennis  
Booklet  
No fee to guests for golf.  
Sugar Hill, New Hampshire  
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

**SHATTUCK INN** JAFFREY  
At the foot of Monadnock Mountain. The best at moderate cost. 100 airy rooms. 50 with bath. 30 open fireplaces. Electricity, elevator, library. Saddle horses, mountain trails. A resort. Open all year.  
E. C. SHATTUCK

**INDIAN CAVE LODGE and CAMPS**  
(Main Lodge and Nine Camps)  
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Rooms with and without Bath—Every Water Sport—Golf course. Booklet.  
HERBERT BREWSTER, Proprietor

**Burkehaven Hotel**  
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Completely Renovated—Steam Heat. Hot and cold running water in most rooms. All modern. Booklet.  
HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

**TAYBURY ARMS**  
Hampton North Beach, N. H.  
NOW OPEN  
Special July Rates. American Plan. Hot and cold water in every room. Fine scenery and all shore sports. Situated on Ocean Boulevard. Private bathrooms. Fireproof garage.  
MRS. H. S. TAYLOR, Prop.

CONCORD, N. H.  
HOME OF  
**Eagle Hotel**  
Seventy-five miles from Boston. One hundred miles from White Mt.

MASSACHUSETTS  
In the Berkshires  
1000 feet Elevation  
**HOTEL ASPINWALL**  
LENOX, MASS.  
Golf, Saddle Horses, Bathing at Lake Mahkencae—Orchestra  
Same Management—Winter Resort Princess Hotel, Bermuda

**South Street Inn**  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.  
"In the Heart of the Berkshires"  
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH  
Restaurant and Tea Room in connection. The center of the Famous Berkshire Tours.

**Hotels Richmond and Wellington**  
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.  
City of the Mohawk Trail. Tourists Accommodated. Rate. Not Excessive.  
JOHN F. WALKER

**BARNSTABLE INN**  
CAPE COD  
Located in the old New England village of Barnstable, Mass. The Inn still retains the atmosphere and furnishings of 150 years ago, and with its added modern conveniences makes it an ideal place to spend weekends or a summer vacation.  
JOS. G. TURPIN, Manager

## MASSACHUSETTS

**ON THE OCEAN**  
NEAR SUMMER WHITE HOUSE  
Why Sleep in Boston  
When Winthrop Islands is so cool?  
**CLIFF HOUSE and WINTHROP ARMS HOTELS**  
Catering to Family Trade—Modern in Every Way  
Under same Ownership Management  
W. F. F. WALKER  
WINTHROP ISLANDS, MASS.  
Phone OCEAN 6540 21 Minutes to Boston

**Harbor View House**  
N. B. McLOD, Manager  
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
Open May 15 to Oct. 15. Boating, Bathing, Golf, Fishing. Comfortable Rooms—Excellent Table—at the water's edge.

**HOUSE of COLOR**  
The Old Stage Coach Inn  
MAGNOLIA, MASS.  
An exclusive inn for permanent guests and automobilists specializing in rich cooking. Write for booklet.  
Tel. Magnolia 410  
VISIT THE GIFT SHOP

ISLAND of NANTUCKET  
NANTUCKET, MASS.  
OCEAN HOUSE  
30 Miles at Sea  
Excellent bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, music, rooms with bath en suite. Attractive rates.  
FRANK WORTH, Prop.

**THE GREY INN**  
10 Washington Square  
MARLBHEAD, MASS.  
Phone 311-R  
Rooms with or without bath. Meals singly or by the week

**Hotel Tudor**  
NAHANT, MASS.  
Right on the ocean, only ten miles from Boston. Fine bathing, boating, fishing. Private Bath. Rates most reasonable.  
REDUCED RATES SEPT. 1 TO 29

**Yc Colonial Inn**  
CONCORD, MASS.  
20 miles from Boston  
C. S. SANBORN Landlord  
THE ARKAVEN  
On King's Beach at 90 Humphrey St. Swampscott, Massachusetts  
ONLY 30 MINUTES FROM BOSTON  
A pleasant place to live, stop awhile, or dine. ROOMS WITH BATH SEND FOR BOOKLET Telephone Readers 5001 or 75000

Spent Your Vacation in an OLD COLONIAL HOME in Old Newburyport  
Cool, comfortable rooms, with meals, at reasonable rates. Transients accommodated.  
Y. W. C. A.  
13 Market Street Newburyport, Mass.

**Fernald's Auto Inn**  
Newbury, Massachusetts  
Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners. A la Carte Service. On the Shore Route from Boston to Portland. At the Parson's River Bridge. (No rooms available). Tel. Newburyport 1044-M.

**Wonsquam Lodge**  
THE HOUSE OF COMFORT  
Ocean view. Clean sandy beach. Safe bathing. Boating and all water sports. Excellent Table. Private Bath.  
ANNISQUAM 1 MASS.  
FRANK H. SHUTE, Proprietor  
MRS. MARTHA C. MERRILL  
Hostess of  
"Strathmore Inn"  
WORONOCO, MASS.  
On main road between Pittsfield and Springfield, welcomes tourists. Excellent food, good rooms, reasonable prices.

## GREATER BOSTON

**Hotel Kenmore**  
496 Commonwealth Ave.  
Boston's Distinctive Hotel  
EVERY COMFORT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC  
Just away from the noise and turmoil of the great city, yet convenient to all parts.  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Eight Minutes from Park Street Subway

**The Charlesgate**  
Unique to Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.  
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy. Dining room. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park. Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.  
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers  
Also operating  
Cliff Hotel and Cottages on the Ocean Front NORTH SCITUATE BEACH MASSACHUSETTS

**What Hotel In Boston?**  
Here are three hotels catering to an exclusive clientele, in which the traveler may find his every wish gratified.  
**Hotel Touraine**  
Carefully appointed throughout and but a few steps from the leading theaters, shops and clubs.  
**Parker House**  
Men of affairs have made their homes here while in Boston since 1830.  
**Young's Hotel**  
Amidst the heart of the city, in the center of the business and financial district and known the world over for its delicious New England cooking.  
J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

**Fritz-Carlton**  
Boylston and Hemenway Streets  
BOSTON  
M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas. WALLACE A. ARIEL, Mgr.  
From one room and bath to any number required, at moderate rates.  
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our SPECIAL SUNDAY Luncheon, 75c.  
**New York Hotel — Iroquois**  
44th St., between 5th and 6th Aves.  
Rooms with Bath \$3.50 per day and up  
M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas. CONRAD C. SOEST, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

**Hotel Beaconsfield**  
Brookline (Boston) Mass.  
Possesses the charm and atmosphere of the refined home. For transient or permanent guests.  
Hotel Garage Adjoining  
J. O. M. Lougee, Mgr.

**Hotel Princeton**  
1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
A beautifully located, homelike hotel, 30 minutes from Park Street. Attractive apartments of one two or three rooms, unfurnished or furnished, for permanent or temporary residence. American plan dining room service.

**HOTEL PURITAN**  
350 Commonwealth Ave. Boston  
The Distinctive Boston House  
One of the most homelike hotels in the world.  
Send for Our Booklet with Guide to Historic Boston  
C. S. Andrews, Mgr.

**Hotel Bellevue**  
Beacon Street  
Next to State House  
BOSTON

## HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

**Hotels of Distinction**  
NEW YORK AND BOSTON  
THE COPLEY-PLAZA  
ARTHUR L. RACE  
MANAGER  
BOSTON  
THE PLAZA  
FRANK H. SUMMERS  
JOHN D. COLEMAN  
NEW YORK

**BRANDON HALL**  
1501 BEACON STREET  
Brookline, Massachusetts  
RESIDENTIAL AND TRANSIENT HOTEL  
Ideally located—five minutes' drive to Boston and the Hub of Massachusetts' famous historical points. Brandon Hall boasts of the unusual combination of that homelike atmosphere and unexcelled hotel service with a cuisine of unusual excellence.  
A. LE ROY RACE  
Ownership Management  
SPECIAL SUMMER RATE TO TOURISTS  
Double room and bath \$5.00 and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath for two persons, \$8.00. A few unfurnished suites available by the year.

**Hotel Arlington**  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT AND CHANDLER STREETS  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Five minutes' walk to Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Station. One block to Fireproof Garage  
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS  
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.  
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.  
NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.  
Booklet on request. Every room has private bath.  
GEO. B. STAVERS, Resident Manager

**THE SAVOY**  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
455 Columbus Avenue  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
Tel. Back Bay 8043  
Cable Address, Savoyco  
Rooms with private bath for one person, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.  
Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day.  
Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.  
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.  
Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00.  
No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.  
Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.  
GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

**Hotel Hemenway**  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.  
One person \$3.00 a day and up  
Two persons (double beds) \$4.00 a day and up  
Two persons (single beds) \$5.00 a day and up  
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager

**THE VENDOME**  
Your Honeymoon  
will be long and happily remembered if you spend it in Boston. The Vendome is a favorite hostelry for many social events.  
Ideally located in Boston's exclusive Back Bay section.  
Light, airy, comfortable rooms. Excellent cuisine and moderate tariffs.  
"Service with a Smile"  
FRANK H. ARBOTT & SON  
Under the direction of Karl P. Arbott  
Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.  
BOSTON

**ALDEN PARK MANOR**  
BOSTON'S LUXURIOUS AND MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOTEL NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.  
FURNISHED SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE.  
ALDEN PARK MANOR  
LONGWOOD, BROOKLINE  
or  
HENDERSON & ROSS  
Exclusive Rental Managers  
1230 Beacon Street, Brookline

Visiting Boston?  
**HOTEL HUNTINGTON**  
A Small Homelike Hotel  
307 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
Own New England Conservatory of Music  
Every Room has Private Bath  
Singles \$2.50-\$3.00 Double \$3.50-\$4.50  
Special Weekly Rates  
Write for folder showing map  
About a block from the Christian Science Church  
J. E. Goodenough Elwyn S. May



## YALE-HARVARD TEAM LEADING

## Americans Gain Five Points to Four for Oxford and Cambridge

The combined Yale-Harvard tennis team went into the lead in its tournament with the visiting Oxford-Cambridge team today when the Americans won two of the three singles matches played this forenoon on the courts of the Newport Casino. The teams divided the six matches played yesterday and the tournament standing now is: Yale-Harvard, 5; Oxford-Cambridge, 4.

A. W. Jones of Yale, captain of the American team, had an easy victory over J. P. Carlton of Oxford, defeating the Englishman, 6-0, 6-3. Jones

Alden Briggs of Harvard, won from E. M. Jonklaas of Oxford, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3. The single British victory was that of J. H. Van Alen, the American player for Cambridge, who defeated J. F. W. Whitbeck of Harvard.

The teams were tied, three all, after the doubles and singles matches played yesterday. The Americans won two doubles and a singles match, while their rivals were victorious in two singles and a doubles.

Play on both sides was consistent, but not particularly brilliant. W. W. Ingraham, of Harvard, the American singles winner, was pressed in the first set by H. K. Lester of Cambridge, but

The doubles, played in the afternoon, were not as closely fought as the singles. In the morning Ingraham and

J. F. W. Whitbeck, both of Harvard, had little difficulty in coming through over Jonklaas and Summer, of Oxford, 6-4, 6-2. A. W. Jones, the American team captain, paired with Watson, of Yale, displayed an even game of tennis to dispose of the English team of Lester, of Cambridge, and J. P. Carlton, of Oxford, 6-4, 6-2.

Here the Americans faltered with a lead of 3 to 2. Alden Briggs of Harvard and Hopkins of Yale proving ineffective against J. J. Lezard and J. R. Van Allen, Cambridge, and losing by scores of 6-3, 6-1. The Cambridge pair displayed the best team work of the afternoon, while Briggs and Hopkins lacked practice together and lost many points in nets

and outs. The summary:

SINGLES

J. J. Lezard, Cambridge, defeated A. L. Hopkins, Yale, 6-3, 6-3.

W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, defeated H. K. Lester, Cambridge, 7-5, 6-3.

D. J. R. Sumner, Oxford, defeated Charles Watson 3d, Yale, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES

W. W. Ingraham and J. F. W. Whit-

beck, Harvard, defeated E. M. Jonklaas and D. J. R. Sumner, Oxford, 6-4, 6-2.

A. W. Jones and Charles Watson 3d, Yale, defeated H. K. Lester and J. P. Carlton, Cambridge and Oxford, 6-4, 6-2.

J. J. Lezard and J. R. Van Allen, Cambridge, defeated Alden Briggs and A. L. Hopkins, Harvard and Yale, 6-3, 6-1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore .....	69	40	.633
Toronto .....	66	43	.606
Buffalo .....	57	55	.509
Reading .....	54	52	.505
Rochester .....	53	57	.494
Jersey City .....	51	56	.477
Providence .....	41	65	.387
Syracuse .....	40	64	.385

RESULTS THURSDAY

Providence 7, Jersey City 5.  
Baltimore 8, Reading 1.  
Syracuse 5, Rochester 2.  
Buffalo 6, Toronto 5.

---

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco .....	74	41	.644
Salt Lake City .....	69	47	.597
Seattle .....	63	50	.562

Seattle .....	62	54	534
Los Angeles .....	51	58	468
Portland .....	51	63	447
Oakland .....	44	71	383
Sacramento .....	43	74	368
Vernon .....			

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Salt Lake City 7, Sacramento 2.  
 San Francisco 6, Vernon 4.  
 Seattle 5, Portland 3.  
 Los Angeles 12, Oakland 1.

## TOURS

### MOTOR TOURS



SIX DAY TRIANGULAR TOUR VIA

MOHAWK TRAIL TO ALBANY, HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND STEAMER TO BOSTON. Round trip fare **\$45.00**. Tours operated twice a week from Boston and New York beginning June 15.

D, \$22.50, beginning June 20 and Boston, also Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Lexington and Concord. *Free hours and free map of New England*

**MOTOR TOURS**  
HOTEL, BOSTON  
Rock Bay 2480  
Leading hotels and "ASK MR. FOSTER"  
If you cannot be supplied write us direct.

**Royal Palace parlour observation coaches,** with courier guides, leave daily and Sunday at 9:30 A. M., for historic Plymouth, the North Shore, and quaint Gloucester, the North Shore.

**Two day de luxe tours** (1) Province-

Cape Cod; (2) Mohawk Trail and Berkshire Hills; (3) New York via Mohawk Trail, Berkshire Hills, Storm King Highway, West Point and Hudson River.

**Three and four day tours** to the White Mountains.

**Tours about Boston and Cambridge,** to Lexington and Concord, Salem and Marblehead.

**Our Service Is Unsurpassed**  
Our forty-page illustrated map and guide to Boston and New England can be obtained at all leading hotels, tourist agencies, or at our Office or mailed free.

**THE ROYAL BLUE LINE  
COMPANY, Inc.**  
Boylston at Charendon Street

Boston, Mass.  
Phone Back Bay 0114 and 0115



STEER PRICES  
AT HIGH MARK  
IN CHICAGOLive-Stock Market Rules  
Strong With Exception  
of Hogs

CHICAGO, July 31 (Special).—All species of live stock continued to bring relatively high prices. The race for well-conditioned steers continued, prices advancing 25 to 50 cents. Heavy steers soared to \$15.25, the highest since the fall of 1920. Long yearlings sold upward to \$15.40, and mixed steers and heifers to \$14.50. It is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, that:

It was a two-way market in fat steers, however, grassers, shortfaced and in-between grades, many of which had had considerable grain, losing 25 to 50 cents. The trade on practically anything of value to sell under \$12.50 was a jumble of unevenness, finishers marketing strongly freely which came into competition with an enormous supply of grassers from southwest and northwestern ranges.

Loadings from the intermediate states got into the swing, meat Montana selling upward to \$10.25, a spread of \$7.50 to \$9.75 taking the bulk. Most western grassers were selling \$12.50 to \$12.75 over a year ago, although killing quality is better.

## All Classes Scarce

Weighty grass and short-faced steers command a premium over lighter kinds of comparable weight, the activity in practically anything carrying weight illustrating the marked scarcity of such kinds. Grain fed yearlings, however, continued active, and steers of all weights that had seen corn occupy a strong position in the market. Finishers showed more interest in stockers and feeders, and prices are 25 cents higher, most stockers going at \$5.50 to \$6.75, with feeders at \$5 to \$7.25. Soaring prices on in-between grade heavy fat steers have stimulated the buying of meaty, weighty steers suitable for a 60 to 90-day turn, some 1100 to 1200-pound averages selling upward to \$10.

It was largely a steady run, the result being that the stock advanced, fat kinds mostly 25 to 50 cents. Vealers gained 75 cents to \$1. Light bulls sold off 25 cents.

Hog values after considerable fluctuation declined 25 to 50 cents, top butchers falling as low as \$14.50 from which they reacted upward to \$14.25 as compared with \$14.50 late last week. Receipts ran liberally to grass-fed hogs of all weights, a feature which created unevenness and wide price spreads.

## Lamb Prices Higher

It took a corn-fed hog to make \$14, packers frequently quitting the market when an oversupply of grassy kinds were in the pens. Quality more than weight was the determining factor, corn made 160-pound to 200-pound averages selling relatively close together. The pig supply was comparatively small, but many thin grass hogs were offered.

Rat lambs advanced 25 cents, feeders showing a comparable upswing. An outstanding load of natives made \$16 at the close, with the practical top at \$15.75. Better grade natives predominated at \$15.25 to \$15.50, the western run running largely to Oregon as a similar price spread.

The country took lightly on natives upward to \$15.25, buying freely at \$14.50 to \$15, with 77-pound offerings as high as \$14.25, and 75-pound offerings 25 cents, best reaching \$13.50, but heavy sheep declined.

The scramble for a meager supply of breeding ewes of all ages continued.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Item	Rate
Call money	10 1/2
Overnight	10 1/2
Outside money	10 1/2
Money market	10 1/2
Commercial paper	10 1/2
Bankers' acceptances	10 1/2
Individual, cos. loans	10 1/2
Individual, cos. loans	10 1/2

Bar silver in New York, 32 1/2  
Bar silver in London, 32 1/2  
Bar gold in London, \$34 1/2  
Mexican dollars, 20 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Item	Amount
Exchanges	\$22,000,000
Year ago today	\$22,000,000
Balance	\$22,000,000
Year ago today	\$22,000,000
P. R. bank credit	\$22,000,000

Prime 100-day Treasury notes, 3 1/2  
20 days, 3 1/2  
30 days, 3 1/2  
60 days, 3 1/2  
90 days, 3 1/2  
1 month, 3 1/2  
3 months, 3 1/2  
6 months, 3 1/2  
1 year, 3 1/2

Non-member and private eligible banks in general, 10 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

Country	Rate
United States	100
Canada	100
France	100
Germany	100
Italy	100
Japan	100
Sweden	100
Switzerland	100
Belgium	100
Netherlands	100
Denmark	100
Norway	100
Finland	100
Poland	100
Czechoslovakia	100
Yugoslavia	100
Rumania	100
Bulgaria	100
Greece	100
Portugal	100
Spain	100
Argentina	100
Chile	100
Peru	100
Colombia	100
Venezuela	100
Ecuador	100
Panama	100
Cuba	100
Haiti	100
Dominican Republic	100
Santo Domingo	100
Honduras	100
El Salvador	100
Nicaragua	100
Costa Rica	100
Puerto Rico	100
Guam	100
Puerto Rico	100
Guam	100

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
United States	100
Canada	100
France	100
Germany	100
Italy	100
Japan	100
Sweden	100
Switzerland	100
Belgium	100
Netherlands	100
Denmark	100
Norway	100
Finland	100
Poland	100
Czechoslovakia	100
Yugoslavia	100
Rumania	100
Bulgaria	100
Greece	100
Portugal	100
Spain	100
Argentina	100
Chile	100
Peru	100
Colombia	100
Venezuela	100
Ecuador	100
Panama	100
Cuba	100
Haiti	100
Dominican Republic	100
Santo Domingo	100
Honduras	100
El Salvador	100
Nicaragua	100
Costa Rica	100
Puerto Rico	100
Guam	100
Puerto Rico	100
Guam	100

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE

Air Brake earned \$3.34 a share in the first half of 1925, with net income of \$1,722,822, compared with \$2,979,073, or \$4.63 a share, a year ago. The volume of business carried over from 1924 contributed largely to the improved showing. New business, like that of the locomotive and car manufacturing companies, is reported to be considerably below normal.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Item	Rate
Am Smelting 7 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 8 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 9 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 10 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 11 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 12 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 13 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 14 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 15 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 16 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 17 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 18 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 19 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 20 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 21 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 22 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 23 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 24 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 25 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 26 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 27 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 28 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 29 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 30 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 31 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 32 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 33 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 34 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 35 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 36 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 37 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 38 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 39 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 40 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 41 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 42 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 43 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 44 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 45 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 46 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 47 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 48 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 49 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 50 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 51 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 52 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 53 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 54 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 55 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 56 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 57 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 58 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 59 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 60 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 61 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 62 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 63 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 64 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 65 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 66 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 67 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 68 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 69 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 70 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 71 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 72 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 73 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 74 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 75 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 76 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 77 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 78 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 79 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 80 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 81 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 82 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 83 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 84 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 85 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 86 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 87 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 88 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 89 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 90 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 91 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 92 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 93 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 94 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 95 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 96 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 97 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 98 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 99 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 100 1/2	101 1/2

Item	Rate
Am Smelting 101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 102 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 103 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 104 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 105 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 106 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 107 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 108 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 109 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 110 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 111 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 112 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 113 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 114 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 115 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 116 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 117 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 118 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 119 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 120 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 121 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 122 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 123 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 124 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 125 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 126 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 127 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 128 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 129 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 130 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 131 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 132 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 133 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 134 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 135 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 136 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 137 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 138 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 139 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 140 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 141 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 142 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 143 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 144 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 145 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 146 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 147 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 148 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 149 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 150 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 151 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 152 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 153 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 154 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 155 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 156 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 157 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 158 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 159 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 160 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 161 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 162 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 163 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 164 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 165 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 166 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 167 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 168 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 169 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 170 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 171 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 172 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 173 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 174 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 175 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 176 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 177 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 178 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 179 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 180 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 181 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 182 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 183 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 184 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 185 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 186 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 187 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 188 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 189 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 190 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 191 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 192 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 193 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 194 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 195 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 196 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 197 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 198 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 199 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelting 200 1/2	101 1/2

Great Northern 25 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 26 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 27 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 28 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 29 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 30 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 31 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 32 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 33 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 34 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 35 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 36 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 37 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 38 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 39 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 40 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 41 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 42 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 43 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 44 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 45 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 46 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 47 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 48 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 49 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 50 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 51 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 52 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 53 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 54 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 55 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 56 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 57 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 58 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 59 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 60 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 61 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 62 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 63 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 64 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 65 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 66 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 67 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 68 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 69 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 70 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 71 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 72 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 73 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 74 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 75 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 76 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 77 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 78 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 79 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 80 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 81 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 82 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 83 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 84 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 85 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 86 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 87 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 88 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 89 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 90 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 91 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 92 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 93 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 94 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 95 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 96 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 97 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 98 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 99 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 100 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 101 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 102 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 103 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 104 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 105 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 106 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 107 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 108 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 109 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 110 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 111 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 112 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 113 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 114 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 115 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 116 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 117 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 118 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 119 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 120 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 121 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 122 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 123 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 124 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 125 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 126 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 127 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 128 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 129 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 130 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 131 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 132 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 133 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 134 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 135 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 136 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 137 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 138 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 139 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 140 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 141 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 142 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 143 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 144 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 145 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 146 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 147 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 148 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 149 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 150 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 151 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 152 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 153 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 154 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 155 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 156 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 157 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 158 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 159 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 160 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 161 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 162 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 163 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 164 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 165 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 166 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 167 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 168 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 169 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 170 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 171 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 172 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 173 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 174 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 175 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 176 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 177 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 178 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 179 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 180 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 181 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 182 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 183 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 184 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 185 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 186 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 187 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 188 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 189 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 190 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 191 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 192 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 193 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 194 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 195 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 196 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 197 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 198 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 199 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 200 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 201 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 202 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 203 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 204 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 205 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 206 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 207 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 208 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 209 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 210 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 211 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 212 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 213 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 214 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 215 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 216 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 217 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 218 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 219 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 220 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 221 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 222 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 223 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 224 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 225 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 226 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 227 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 228 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 229 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 230 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 231 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 232 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 233 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 234 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 235 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 236 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 237 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 238 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 239 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 240 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 241 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 242 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 243 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 244 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 245 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 246 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 247 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 248 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 249 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 250 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 251 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 252 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 253 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 254 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 255 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 256 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 257 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 258 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 259 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 260 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 261 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 262 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 263 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 264 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 265 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 266 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 267 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 268 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 269 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 270 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 271 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 272 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 273 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 274 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 275 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 276 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 277 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 278 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 279 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 280 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 281 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 282 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 283 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 284 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 285 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 286 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 287 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 288 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 289 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 290 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 291 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 292 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 293 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 294 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 295 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 296 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 297 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 298 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 299 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 300 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 301 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 302 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 303 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 304 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 305 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 306 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 307 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 308 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 309 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 310 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 311 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 312 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 313 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 314 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 315 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 316 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 317 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 318 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 319 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 320 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 321 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 322 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 323 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 324 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 325 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 326 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 327 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 328 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 329 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 330 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 331 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 332 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 333 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 334 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 335 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 336 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 337 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 338 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 339 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 340 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 341 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 342 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 343 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 344 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 345 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 346 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 347 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 348 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 349 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 350 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 351 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 352 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 353 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 354 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 355 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 356 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 357 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 358 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 359 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 360 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 361 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 362 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 363 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 364 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 365 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 366 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 367 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 368 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 369 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 370 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 371 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 372 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 373 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 374 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 375 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 376 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 377 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 378 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 379 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 380 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 381 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 382 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 383 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 384 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 385 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 386 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 387 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 388 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 389 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 390 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 391 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 392 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 393 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 394 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 395 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 396 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 397 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 398 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 399 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 400 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 401 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 402 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 403 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 404 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 405 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 406 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 407 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 408 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 409 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 410 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 411 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 412 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 413 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 414 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 415 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 416 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 417 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 418 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 419 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 420 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 421 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 422 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 423 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 424 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 425 1/2	103 1/2
Great Northern 426 1/2	103 1/2



# SPECIALTIES AT NEW HIGH PRICE LEVEL

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Uneven Tone Characterizes Trading in New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 31.—(AP)—Uneven price movements characterized the opening of today's stock market with opposing speculative forces still struggling for control.

Professional selling combined with the usual week-end profit-taking accounted for many fractional recessions on initial sales. Ward Baking B opened a point higher.

Fears that the huge total of broken loans presaged a suffering of money rates were dispelled by the publication of the weekly Federal Reserve Bank statement showing the local institution to have the highest reserve ratio since June, 1924.

Operators for the rise resumed the active bidding of specialties, Loew's Inc., Brown Shoe, Case Threading Machine, Gold Dust and F. G. Schaeck all mounting to new high levels for the year.

Sharp gains also were recorded by New York Canners, Laclede Gas, Phillips-Jones and American Ice.

Some of the standard industrial shares were in demand, with common falling back nearly a point.

Renewed heaviness of the Scandinavian exchanges featured the foreign exchange market. Norwegian kroner dropping 12 points to 13.24 cents, and Danish kroner falling back to 22.74 cents. Demand sterling opened firm at 44.53 1/2, and French franc held steady around 4.74 cents.

Heavy selling of the motor shares, following the announcement of drastic reductions on several popular makes, featured the early afternoon trading. Pierce-Arrow prior preferred broke 37 points, Fisher Body 4 1/2, and Mack Truck and White Motor about 2 each.

Oil was in free supply, losses of a point or so being quite common in that group. U. S. Steel common fell 1 point and most of the independents yielded in sympathy. Famous Players, Woolworth, and American Can sagged about 3 points each.

## WHEAT MARKET

### ADVANCES; CORN AND OATS EASIER

CHICAGO, July 31.—(AP)—Related buying to fill July contracts gave the wheat market an early uptick today. Some initial transactions in the July delivery showed an overnight advance of one cent, and the market closed at 1.15 1/2.

Offerings of July were scarce, and the consequent bidding up of quotations for that month had a strengthening effect on the market.

Opening prices, unchanged to 3 cents higher, September 1.15 1/2 to 1.15 1/2, and December 1.15 1/2 to 1.15 1/2. Later, all the months showed some loss.

In line with hog values, the provision market averaged lower.

## MOODY'S REVIEW

### SAYS BOND MARKET IN STRONG POSITION

Moody's weekly review of financial conditions says in part:

Stock prices are forging steadily ahead, while bond markets are moving horizontally. Thus far bonds recorded their highest May 25, and yet the market has remained in such a strong statistical position that one could not recommend selling. Neither has it paid to sell, because there has been no better use for the funds.

Share prices are now responding to improved earnings and public enthusiasm, and are rising higher and higher above parity with the bond market. In other words, the public is higher than usual as compared with bond prices.

It should pay to continue holding both bonds and stocks, however, at least for the time being. To the typical investor there is still no better way to employ funds than to divide them in bonds; and to the typical shareholder there is no very good reason for selling until the economic situation turns bullish.

## ST. PAUL EXPANDS AS PACKING CENTER

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28 (Special Correspondence)—With the acquisition of the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company plant at Newport, just outside the city limits, by the Cudahy Packing Company, business men here anticipate an expansion of the city's meat packing industry.

Attention is called to the fact that St. Paul, with a volume of \$45,000,000 last year, ranked third among the livestock markets, topped only by Chicago and St. Louis. The city's meat packing industry has exceeded the market for this time last year by a turnover in the rush weeks of more than \$1,000,000 a week.

It is not too much to expect, according to live-stock traders, that the local market will overtake St. Louis next year, now that Cudahy has located here. Rapidly increasing population of the northwest, together with the fact that farmers throughout the area tapped by the South St. Paul markets are more and more engaging themselves in diversified farming, has a consequent increase in hog and beef cattle raising, is regarded both as the cause of the market's record showing this year and the basis for the hope that the South St. Paul market will soon be second to none but Chicago.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

miners would mean an average increased cost to the public of about 30 per cent for coal, instead of 20 originally estimated, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The House of Commons passed the Government's cruiser-building program, providing for the construction of 10 new cruisers, at a cost of \$100,000,000.

Construction permits calling for the expenditure of \$7,341,666 were issued in Florida during the first half year, an increase of 16.1 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Total passengers leaving and entering the United States ports Jan. 1 to June 30 show an increase in every class of accommodation over the corresponding period of last year.

Granting the demands of anthracite coal, the United States will be short of 1,000,000 tons of coal for the year.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LOAN  
LONDON, July 31.—An Australian loan of £10,000,000, guaranteed by the British Government, is being issued at par to convert various 4 1/2 per cent Commonwealth loans maturing.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
Admiral	100	98 1/2	99	98 1/2

50 Kansas	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Increased,	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
national facili-	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
ties, and	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
real estate to	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
rent.	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
own plant	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
and	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
paying the	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
1924 for	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
100,000	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
are than \$1	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
common.	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
and	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
it be firmly	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
where it had	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
though, it	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
and	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
years.	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
years is	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
are	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
to rebuild	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
heavy losses	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
1924 for	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
1922,000 in	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
1924, The	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
earnings	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
in 1921 was	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
1924 for	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
this year	50	25	24 1/2	24 1/2







**NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK**  
2343 Washington Street  
Commercial Accounts Savings Department  
Safe Deposit Vaults



## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Boston—Roxbury

## Twin Motor Sales Co.

491 Blue Hill Avenue  
ROXBURY, MASS.

## HUDSON and ESSEX

AGENTS  
Phone Roxbury 4253

## ELM HILL MARKET

Cheese, Groceries, Meats  
and Provisions  
Fresh Fish and Specialty  
Tel. 0953 Roxbury 312, Warren St.

## Brookline

## Specialists in

"Complete Home Furnishings"  
Colonial Period and High-Grade  
Furniture Our Specialty

## Washburn

FURNITURE CO.  
69 Centre Street, Brookline, Mass.

## Brookline

## (Mrs.) A. B. MERRILL

## FLORIST

1214 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.  
Tel. Regent 4590

## Cambridge

## "TIME FOR SALE"

Time is the measure of human life.  
Time is more than money.  
Where can you buy back a yesterday?  
The answer is now, in many instances.  
For living more fully a richer life—  
that is what our laundry offers you.  
We have plans designed to meet  
YOUR needs, that will fit YOUR budget.  
Let us prove it. Write or telephone.

## COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY CO.

348 Franklin St., University 9201

## WHY NOT DO IT NOW?

## BRINES

## MEN'S FURNISHING STORE

Harvard Square  
Discount to readers of The Christian  
Science Monitor

## BRINES

1648 Beacon Street  
Brookline, Reg. 5284  
Parson Park, Belmont  
Tel., 0211

## Fiske's

Candy and Ice Cream Shops  
Try our "Blue Hill" and "Chevy"  
candy, \$1.00 the pound  
3 Brattle Street, Tel. Univ. 8641

## FRED HAYDEN

House Painter and Paper Hanger  
Kalamining, Graining and Glazing  
19 BOYLSTON STREET

## CLARK &amp; MILLS

## ELECTRIC COMPANY

1444 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 1169

## RIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES

## CENTRAL SQUARE

## HARDWARE COMPANY

660 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 4128

## A. LAYASH

## CARPENTER AND BUILDER

All kinds of jobbing done promptly at  
reasonable prices  
31 Church Street, Tel. Univ. 4843

## COLBURN—Jeweler

Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices  
Clocks called for and delivered  
20 Boylston Street Tel. Univ. 3543

## RUSSELL R. CAMERON

New bathrooms installed, old ones mod-  
ernized. Plumbing and heating.  
25 Brattle Street Tel. Univ. 5766

## Try an Afternoon Tea at

## THE IDLE HOUR, Inc.

GIFT SHOP AND TEA ROOM  
22-31 Brattle Street

## THE COCK

In the Home of Longfellow's  
"The Village Blacksmith," 56 Brat-  
tle Street, near Harvard Square,  
Lunches—Dinner—Closed on  
Sundays during July and  
August. Tel. Univ. 4069 and  
975-W.

## FRANK P. MERRILL

## COMPANY

Service  
1478 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 5569

## Dedham

## DEDHAM

## CUSTOM LAUNDRY

and Wet Wash  
Ded. 0108 125 East St., DedhamOur trucks cover a radius of ten miles  
in each direction. Wet wash territory  
limited. We invite inspection and are  
grateful for patronage.

## BERTHA A. PATENAUDE

## Fitchburg

## Fitchburg Hardware Co.

The Home of Hardware  
Quality and Service  
214 and 216 Main St. Phone 1550

## JOSEPH'S MARKET

First-Class Provisions  
496 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

## FITCHBURG COAL CO.

## COAL

Tel. 456 4 Day Street

## Suits Cleaned and Pressed

## WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT

46 Pleasant Street, Fitchburg  
Phone 548-W

## FLOWERS

## LESLURE

5 Putnam Street

## GEO. A. MAYBERRY &amp; CO.

## GROCERIES

796 Main Street Tel. 1998-1997

## Holyoke

MISS ANNA M. BAUSH  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
Manicuring, Marcelling, Shampooing  
Specialist in Permanent Waving  
280 High Street Tel. 763

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Holyoke

## OSBORNE'S

## Osborne Hardware Co.

245 High Street Tel. 148

## OSBORNE BRUSHES

A large variety in stock

## WOODWORTH

Successor to Harvey, Ladies' Hair-  
dresser. Permanent waving a specialty.  
Expert personal service  
86 SUFFOLK STREET

## CARLEY'S

We specialize in  
Broilers—Fryers—Roasters  
Fatted and dressed at our farm.  
5 City Hall Court Tel. 3012

## CHANDLER CLEVELAND

## LEON A. PELTIER

DISTRIBUTOR  
111 Front Street Tel. 602

## SKILLINGS

Garage and Tire Station  
114 Elm Street Tel. 444

## Hyde Park

## SEGESSON BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers  
Reproductions in Colonial Furniture

## Lowell

## The Bon Marche

Merchandise of MERIT Only

## BRINES

## MEN'S FURNISHING STORE

Harvard Square  
Discount to readers of The Christian  
Science Monitor

## BRINES

1648 Beacon Street  
Brookline, Reg. 5284  
Parson Park, Belmont  
Tel., 0211

## Fiske's

Candy and Ice Cream Shops  
Try our "Blue Hill" and "Chevy"  
candy, \$1.00 the pound  
3 Brattle Street, Tel. Univ. 8641

## FRED HAYDEN

House Painter and Paper Hanger  
Kalamining, Graining and Glazing  
19 BOYLSTON STREET

## CLARK &amp; MILLS

## ELECTRIC COMPANY

1444 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 1169

## RIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES

## CENTRAL SQUARE

## HARDWARE COMPANY

660 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 4128

## A. LAYASH

## CARPENTER AND BUILDER

All kinds of jobbing done promptly at  
reasonable prices  
31 Church Street, Tel. Univ. 4843

## COLBURN—Jeweler

Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices  
Clocks called for and delivered  
20 Boylston Street Tel. Univ. 3543

## RUSSELL R. CAMERON

New bathrooms installed, old ones mod-  
ernized. Plumbing and heating.  
25 Brattle Street Tel. Univ. 5766

## Try an Afternoon Tea at

## THE IDLE HOUR, Inc.

GIFT SHOP AND TEA ROOM  
22-31 Brattle Street

## THE COCK

In the Home of Longfellow's  
"The Village Blacksmith," 56 Brat-  
tle Street, near Harvard Square,  
Lunches—Dinner—Closed on  
Sundays during July and  
August. Tel. Univ. 4069 and  
975-W.

## FRANK P. MERRILL

## COMPANY

Service  
1478 Mass. Ave. Tel. Univ. 5569

## Dedham

## DEDHAM

## CUSTOM LAUNDRY

and Wet Wash  
Ded. 0108 125 East St., DedhamOur trucks cover a radius of ten miles  
in each direction. Wet wash territory  
limited. We invite inspection and are  
grateful for patronage.

## BERTHA A. PATENAUDE

## Fitchburg

## Fitchburg Hardware Co.

The Home of Hardware  
Quality and Service  
214 and 216 Main St. Phone 1550

## JOSEPH'S MARKET

First-Class Provisions  
496 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

## FITCHBURG COAL CO.

## COAL

Tel. 456 4 Day Street

## Suits Cleaned and Pressed

## WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT

46 Pleasant Street, Fitchburg  
Phone 548-W

## FLOWERS

## LESLURE

5 Putnam Street

## GEO. A. MAYBERRY &amp; CO.

## GROCERIES

796 Main Street Tel. 1998-1997

## Holyoke

MISS ANNA M. BAUSH  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
Manicuring, Marcelling, Shampooing  
Specialist in Permanent Waving  
280 High Street Tel. 763

## MASSACHUSETTS

## New Bedford

## The Household

## Furnishing Company

Quality Furniture  
Household Gas Ranges  
Peerless Refrigerators  
Purchase Street, Corner Kempton

## Taber

## Furniture Company

New Bedford, Mass.  
REAL GOOD FURNITURE  
for Every Room in the House

## Distinctive Wall Paper

Painters and Paper Hangers  
RELIABLE WORKMEN  
Herman H. Hathaway  
Tel. 4567 87 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.

## La Choy, Sproun, Ghose Mein Noodles,

Sub Kim, Brown Sauce, Genuine Chi-  
nese Sauce, Ingredients for Chop Suey.

## CUMMINGS &amp; CUMMINGS

38-104 William Street

## Pure Milk

and Cream  
J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.  
80 DARTMOUTH, MASS. Tel. 3601

## Sports Suits

Reasonable Prices  
Large sizes a specialty  
THE FRILL SHOP  
430 County Street  
(Just south of Union)

## Hartley, Hammond Co.

## Sanitary Plumbing

126 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

## DAILY SERVICE

ENLARGING—PRINTING  
THE PRINT SHOP  
The Little Shop Around the Corner

## Newburyport

## Star Bakery

A strictly sanitary bakery carrying  
a full line of coarse breads such  
as Rye, Oatmeal, Graham, etc., also  
Swedish bread. A full line of cold  
meats and salads: Potato, Salmon,  
Vegetable and Cold Slaw. A handy  
place for a quickly prepared meal.  
Baked Beans and Brown Bread  
every Saturday.

## We Solicit Your Patronage

## ETHEL G. ROGERS

## MILLINERY

TOILET GOODS.  
SILK HOSIERY \$1.00 and \$1.59  
37 Pleasant Street, Up One Flight  
70 STATE ST.

## Final Clearance Sales

## of WOMEN'S SILK

## and WASH DRESSES

Quality—Assortment—Lowest Prices  
THE OCEAN GRILL  
Sea Food a Specialty  
Steaks and Chops  
JOHN O'DONNELL, Prop.

## MAGEE RANGES

Coal, Wood, Gas and Electric  
MARTIN W. DUGAN CO.  
6-10 Market Sq. Tel. 140

## HIGH STREET SERVICE STATION

Auto Painting Lee Tires  
Cor. High and Ashland Streets  
LEVI WILLIAMS, Prop. Tel. 301-M

## STOP FOR

## GASOLINE AND OIL

At True's Filling Station  
Next to Nash Sales Room  
At the end of the Turnpike

## STAR GROCERY, INC.

GROCERIES—MEAT—VEGETABLES  
71 State St. Tel. 588

## Visit FOWLE'S

"The Home of Refreshments De Luxe"  
Delicious Ices, Sodas and Sandwiches  
17 State Street

## North Adams

## ART and CORSET SHOP

111 Main Street

## Complete line of Corsets and Brassieres

## Needlework and Art Embroideries

## Newton Center

## Shop in the Shop Where

Everything is Sold

## BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP

Dry Goods and Notions  
Two Stores  
Bray Block 1465 Washington St.  
Newton Center West Newton

## Newton Highlands

## PERCY I. MERRY

Commercial Photographer  
also  
Developing Enlarging Copying  
44 Harrison St., Newton Highlands

## Pittsfield

## Annual August

## Fur Sale

An interesting and highly profit-  
able exposition of the New Fur for  
the Winter season of 1925 and  
1926 for women who desire fur  
of definite fashion, at prices much  
less than they'll be later.Selected pelts, worked with skill  
and care—typical England gar-  
ments in every way a pleasure to  
own and a source of admiration as  
far as your friends are concerned.

## England Brothers

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## The Advance

## Fur Sale

Begins with  
AUGUSTThe best selections at  
lower prices for those  
who come early  
Storage free until garments  
are wanted

## Holden &amp; Stone Co.

Please mention  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Complete

## Home Furnishers

D. J. SHAW, Mgr.  
Where you can buy in confidence.  
Good Values. But never at the ex-  
pense of Good Quality.

## ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.

287 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

## The Flower Shop

40 FENN STREET  
Pittsfield, Mass. Phone 1140

## YE LENOX TEA SHOPPE

and Inn  
Sedgwick House, Main Street, Lenox  
Chicken and Steak Dinners, Waftes  
and Maple Syrup. Afternoon Tea. Gifts.  
Special attention to luncheon parties.  
MRS. MARY PIERCE, Tel. Lenox 204.  
Free Prompt Delivery Service in  
GROCERIES, MEATS  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES  
THE GEORGE W. KELSEY CO.  
70 Columbus Avenue  
Three Telephones—373-4-5  
The Ideal Place for Your  
Own A Kodak or Brownie  
The MEYER STORE, Inc.  
Corner North and Summer Streets  
Open every evening

## Parisian Shoppe

Going Out of Gift Business  
Everything to go regardless of cost.  
Now is the time to buy Gifts for  
All Occasions  
SALE—Sat., Aug. 1st; Mon., Aug.  
3d; Tues., Aug. 4th.  
148 South St. Phone 358-M

## NEW YORK STORE

76 North Street  
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear  
Millinery, Dry Goods  
RAINEY & ACLE  
are the HALLMARK Jewelers  
for Pittsfield  
Always something new and special  
for gifts.

## Mandigo's

11 Fenn Street  
New York Cash Grocery  
and Market  
Service—Value—Quality  
283 North St. Tel. 2872-2873

## Trunks—Bags—Cases

GAMWELL'S  
Leather Goods Store  
139 Columbus Ave.  
BAMBY BREAD  
BIGLEY'S BAKERY  
34 Columbus Avenue  
W. S. FARRAR & SONS  
Gasoline and Oil  
105 W. HOUSTON STREET  
72 TYLER STREET  
KULDA'S  
SALTED NUTS BONBONS  
NOVELTIES CHOCOLATES  
THE GREYSTONE Tel. 1441-M

## Prince &amp; Walker Co.

Interior Decorators  
Thirty South Street  
Miss ETHEL L. ABBOTT  
BEAUTY STUDIO  
31 North St., (Krege Bldg. Tel. 4012-W)  
Permanent Waving, Shampooing  
Manicuring

## THE LOG CABIN

at LENOX  
Tel. Lenox 116-W  
Waffles and Things  
BURNES IN THE BERKSHIRES  
Candy—Pastry  
Ice Cream  
CHOCOLATES 85c LB.  
TEST THE BEST 15 NORTH ST.  
Say It With Flowers  
F. I. DRAKE & CO.  
170 North St. Tel. 422-R

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Pittsfield

## Annual August

## Fur Sale

An interesting and highly profit-  
able exposition of the New Fur for  
the Winter season of 1925 and  
1926 for women who desire fur  
of definite fashion, at prices much  
less than they'll be later.Selected pelts, worked with skill  
and care—typical England gar-  
ments in every way a pleasure to  
own and a source of admiration as  
far as your friends are concerned.

## England Brothers

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## The Advance

## Fur Sale

Begins with  
AUGUSTThe best selections at  
lower prices for those  
who come early  
Storage free until garments  
are wanted

## Holden &amp; Stone Co.

Please mention  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Complete

## Home Furnishers

D. J. SHAW, Mgr.  
Where you can buy in confidence.  
Good Values. But never at the ex-  
pense of Good Quality.

## ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.

287 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

## The Flower Shop

40 FENN STREET  
Pittsfield, Mass. Phone 1140



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Some months ago, before the French military situation in Morocco became as serious as it is today, a satirical weekly of Paris printed a cartoon of a French officer at the front addressing one of his native African soldiers through an interpreter. "Tell him," he said, "that it is for the sake of civilization this time, too." Now the same plea has been offered in all seriousness by an American veteran, Col. Charles Sweeney, in asking his countrymen to join him in forming a new "Lafayette Escadrille" under the banners of the Sultan of Morocco. "It is a battle for white man's civilization," he writes in a signed cable to the New York World.

As to the personal courage and disinterestedness of Colonel Sweeney and his fellow volunteers, there can be no question. In 1914 they anticipated the decision of millions of their compatriots and joined the French Foreign Legion as common privates, enduring all the hardships and dangers of the first two years' campaign before trenches had become less like permanent fortifications, and when all foreigners looked alike to the Legion's French officers. The complete history of that little band of forerunners of the A. E. F., composed of adventurers, idealists, poets, and ne'er-do-wells, has not yet been written, but it is a chapter in the record of American participation in the World War that is not the least interesting nor the least creditable. One of the more attractive types in that group was Charles Sweeney, who ultimately gained a French officer's commission on the field of battle.

But when he now urges similar heroic adventures to join him in Africa under the colors of the Moorish Sultan, which means suppressing native independence, he enters into a wholly different field of considerations. In the first place, the Riff tribes under Abd-el-Krim, whom these Americans are now engaging to fight, have not attacked the white man in his domains. It is the other way about. The use of the name of Lafayette in connection with such an enterprise sounds a bit strange, for in spite of the difference in color, the rôle of the native Moroccan leader is like that of the American George Washington, and as a rule American sympathies are apt to be extended toward those who fight for local self-government and national independence. "Self-determination" is an American slogan that has fired the imagination of both Asia and Africa.

In the second place, it is doubtful whether raising the question of color is a judicious recruiting appeal. It must have been personal to Colonel Sweeney himself. The French certainly make no such distinctions in public, wishing to appear, on the other hand, as the champions of the black race. Officially they do not profess to believe that the white race is destined to rule over all the others. In fact, such an appeal would put them in an embarrassing light in their large overseas dominions, and the claim of northern Africa as a "white man's land" would seem hard to justify. Not even "manifest destiny" covers the case.

Of course, what the white man's civilization needs and wants in Africa is less political rule over the native tribes than access to the raw materials there, and if the answer is made that the latter cannot be had without the former, then there seems to be no choice but for the white man to wait until he can obtain what he needs through friendly negotiations. There is no reason why he should exploit all the earth's natural resources in a day. He ought to leave something to future generations.

It is the fight against foreign exploitation that has united the Turkish nationalists under Kemal Pasha, and it is the same appeal that strengthened the hold of the Soviet leaders in Russia. Abd-el-Krim, moreover, is not likely to close the Riff to foreign commerce and mining concessions. In the final instance the fight seems to narrow down to a decision as to which set of European capitalists is to have the prize. As for the white man's civilization, it is hardly at stake.

### A Torch Race That Might Inspire Americans

Amid the dust that rises from the turmoil of the internal politics and external struggles of France, often obscuring the manifestations of the Nation's higher aims and attributes, there come now and again brilliant flashes of that lofty idealism which the French people have so frequently displayed in their long, troublous history and which has kept them among the leaders of modern progress. And these illuminating disclosures of the higher national character of France are almost without exception made with a dramatic force and an artistic, vivid appropriateness in expression that no other people quite attain.

The annual relay torch race from Verdun to Paris, instituted after the war, is a striking example of this national French characteristic and one that might well be imitated, at least in its central idea, in America. Every year on the national holiday, Bastille Day, at midnight, runners representing teams of athletes from different French cities start with lighted torches from Verdun, headed for the shrine of the Unknown Soldier in Paris. Every two miles along the route of 229 kilometers (156 miles) each runner hands his torch to a waiting member of his team, who speeds onward through the night to the next relay point, where the operation is repeated and the flaming symbol is passed on toward its destination.

Each runner is animated not only by the inspiring realization of what it means to carry the lights from Verdun to their goal, but also by the spur of athletic competition and the desire to win momentary glory for his team and his city. In the latest of these torch races on July 14 there were entered 300 runners, including some of the most famous athletes of France. The race became a struggle between the teams of Paris and Lyons. Guillemot, the champion distance runner of the Nation, led the Lyons

team. Bontemps was star of the Paris men. The Lyons champion was handicapped by delays of his fellow team members before the last lap was to be run. Bontemps won the race for Paris, whose runners covered the 156 miles in 16 hours and 50 minutes, and handed his torch, which had been lighted at Verdun, to a veteran of the war at L'Arc de Triomphe.

Could anything be more vivid and dramatic than the whole of the symbolism of this race? The fire of national aspiration and loyalty was carried thus from the spot of the Nation's supreme defense and delivered at the place held sacred as representing the people's most unselfish devotion to the common cause.

In the United States there is no Verdun. But there are spots where great national ideals took form and had their origin. One of those is Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Supposing that on a day of country-wide observance a relay torch race were started at that place, where the ideals that have played so large a part in the development of America's true greatness were first enunciated, and supposing the race ended in front of the national Capitol in Washington, where reminders of what America really means are often needed, would not the contest be a worthy one for the country's athletes? Would not the sight of the fires borne swiftly from the cradle of the Nation's noblest ideals, from the humble place of the Government's origin to the present splendid seat of its enormous power, be an inspiring one for the whole people?

Might it not serve to throw into vivid relief at least once a year the foundations on which national institutions have been reared, and without which, in their original firmness and strength, the great structures erected might crumble and fall?

Quite unexpectedly, and perhaps without its coming having been heralded by the champions

### Labor's Day of New Freedom

and prophets of a new era in American industry, there has dawned for the wage earners and their families in the United States a new freedom in the form of emancipation from long slavery to useless and harmful indulgence. Whatever failure there may have been to realize the full benefits, or the expected benefits, from the effort to enforce national prohibition of the liquor traffic, those who have most to complain of are the rich, who still are able, by connivance and disregard for the common right, to gratify a depraved and abnormal appetite. It is they who are suffering, and they alone, generally speaking. Prohibitive prices for beverages admittedly more harmful than the liquors formerly dispensed under the regulations of the licensing system have indirectly benefited, even if they have not blessed, the men and women who gain a livelihood in the industries and in the stores and offices.

There was once started, ostensibly in behalf of the workers, a movement designed to compel the restoration of the beer saloon. It was threatened that unless beer was provided for the workers there would be no work done. It became apparent, however, that the men in industry, whether organized or unorganized, were not behind this campaign of boycott, but that it was being promoted and financed by those who, while perhaps not deprived of their customary liquor supplies, were, by the outlawing of the saloon and the brewery, deprived of enormous incomes contributed from the wages of the working people. It has been stated upon what is regarded as reliable information that before the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution the heirs of a former brewer in an American city, forty in number, were receiving incomes of approximately \$1000 a day each from the manufacture and sale of beer. Their brewery was but one of hundreds then being operated night and day. The net profit from that single plant was in the neighborhood of \$40,000 a day, the bulk of which probably was contributed by American wage earners.

Today the man whose industry supplies the home, the food, and the clothing for a family may profitably pause and take account of his blessings. He finds that he is no longer tempted to contribute to the support of those who formerly preyed upon himself and his dependents. Perhaps he may once have envied the privilege, which his more wealthy neighbors claimed to enjoy, of indulging in excesses which he could not afford. But now, as he casts an appraising eye about him, he may be inclined to doubt whether those who have continued to indulge could afford what he once regarded as a luxury. He discovers that those who have insisted that it was their privilege to violate the law of the land at will are already paying the penalty which disobedience imposes.

It is not argued that as an immediate result of their transgressions some specially directed judgment has been pronounced upon them. The penalties which are suffered are self-imposed. Whatever may be urged in defense of a specious claim of personal liberty, the fact has been convincingly established that, in the United States, no one, of whatever status of life, can afford to drink the noxious concoctions which are being offered to those who insist upon continued indulgence. An economic law, unfailing in its operation, has destroyed, or forever polluted, the source of alcoholic beverages once somewhat less harmful, perhaps, than those now dealt in by unscrupulous bootleggers and rumrunners.

Even among the so-called privileged classes there probably is far less indulgence than the enemies of prohibition seek to make it appear. The bibulous rich enjoy no immunity from the almost certain results of their efforts to gratify their appetites. It is a fact which probably could be proved that no more homes of the rich are wrecked by drink now than formerly, and that no more of the sons and daughters of these homes are made habitual drinkers. The ratios, like those of cases of alcoholism in the hospitals, are magnified by what might be called their "acuteeness." The results of indulgence are quick and certain, and the sequel always disastrous. A gallon of illicit whisky will bring more disaster to the home or to the emergency hospital or jail than a barrel of even the worst

"rectified" liquor in former times. It might safely be guaranteed to do its work quickly and effectively.

The observing and considerate person, viewing the results, decides that he cannot afford to drink. He finds his ability to earn increased by what he may once have regarded an unjust inhibition upon what were presumed to be his inalienable personal privileges. He has discovered that they were not privileges, but serious incumbrances. This realization is being reflected daily and yearly in productive industry. It is equipping the American factory with a power that is possessed nowhere else. It is emancipating the American home from degrading poverty, filling the schoolhouses and the churches, emptying almshouses and jails, and bringing its promised deliverance to the captives of appetite. Those who have chosen a different way cannot be denied the privilege which they claim. But the worker has found and glories in what he now realizes is a new freedom. This, likewise, cannot be denied him.

It is the fortune, good or otherwise, of men who have passed from the stage of human activity, to be made responsible for the utterance of many a proverb or saying for which they were never responsible. But it is a kindly and commendable trait of the former fellows and companions of those who can no longer speak audibly for themselves to gather and present as wreaths of immortelles, garlands of wisdom, refreshing humor, or wise philosophy. It is seldom that serious injustice is done or deplorable disrespect shown for those, great or otherwise, whose memory is respected and honored.

Biographers and space-writers have already begun to busy themselves with the record of the long years of activity of William Jennings Bryan. There will be no dearth of anecdote, facts, imaginings, commendations, veiled criticism, and indirect quotations relating to and attributed to the sturdy crusader who went out from the Valley of the Platte to preach and to teach the political and social doctrines which his simple but robust philosophy evolved.

There appears, as a fairly well authenticated paragraph from a lay sermon delivered by the Commoner, a little lesson in contentment which all should learn and profit by. It is said that in reply to the query as to what he considered the greatest word in the English language, Mr. Bryan unhesitatingly replied, "Contentment." He went on to say: "This world is full of discontented men. Even some of the rich are not contented. The man who has contentment has the best gold that can be secured in life. Contentment is given to every man, but most men drive it away in the mad rush to gain things that are beyond their reach. The man who can be contented with what he has is the man who finds all that life is worth living for."

The sentiment is appealing and convincing because it is so easily comprehended and understood. But simply to read it is not enough. Like many another precept it must be brought into daily and hourly experience. As one looks about, and even within, it is discovered that the root of much unhappiness is the desire to possess something which is unattainable. Mistakes which have brought suffering and sorrow to the human family are traceable, in the main, to greed and covetousness. These may be expressed in the desire for place, the longing for money, or the striving for ease or idleness. Most of our temptations come in the form of a prompting to have something that we do not believe we possess. We imagine that its attainment would mean happiness, not realizing that always the desire is to possess still more of those things which appear just beyond our reach.

Contentment, then, is a state of mind. It comes with a clear conscience, with a willingness to express thankfulness for all good things received, and with a desire to share these with others, rather than the hope that we may share what others possess. Thus understood it is the right of everyone to gain contentment, which, in the estimation of those who have found it, and who wisely retain it, is a possession to be cherished and guarded.

## Editorial Notes

Though Senator Pearce, the Minister for Home and Territories, when introducing the Northern Territory Commission Bill in the Senate, at Sydney, Australia, painted a rosy picture of the future of the two new provinces he is in favor of forming, neither Western Australia nor Queensland has thus far shown signs of encouraging the proposal to include strips of their territory in the northern province. This scheme for the development of the northern region of Australia is the outcome of a movement which has been in thought for some years. It is not, however, likely, that the bill will become law—at any rate in the immediate future—and the general opposition is based on the ground that it places the paraphernalia of government upon uninhabited territories. Yet the fact remains that one of the regions of the globe still awaiting development is in northern and central Australia, and it is reasonable to suppose that their development will take place in the not distant future.

It appears that the Missouri mule has by no means lost its usefulness with the arrival and popularization of the automobile, for just the other day market reports noted a shipment of forty cars of these creatures to Barcelona, Spain. It is true that they were wanted only for war purposes, having been ordered in connection with the conflict in northern Africa, where the Spanish and French are attempting to subdue the Riff tribesmen. But, still there was a market demand for them. Incidentally, these Riffians have shown themselves abundantly possessed of that characteristic which is commonly thought of in connection with these products of Missouri. Can it be that the French and Spaniards are hoping to learn a lesson themselves for their long drawn out campaign with these tribesmen from the study of these animals?

## Prohibition or an Appetite—Which?

By A. T. COLE  
Judge, First Judicial District, North Dakota

The proposal to modify and weaken the prohibition law, and the other purpose evidently intended to follow—the repeal of the constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition—is but the latest of a personal appetite as pitted against the individual and collective welfare, the moral and material well-being of the Nation, and the perpetuity of basic Christian government.

The right to barter and trade in intoxicating liquor, and the clamor and insistent demand for its use, are evidence and collective use is not a demand for anything that will enable mankind, kindle Christian fires, build better homes, give stronger and healthier men and women to the service of humanity, nor is it a demand for better government, social uplift, or the building of better communities.

The attack on prohibition is but an assault by a depraved appetite, supported by the addition of men and women who would profit by vice and venality, as well as the weakness, inherited or otherwise, of their fellow men and women.

Individual selfishness is the champion and advocate of those who are assailing the Volstead Act. If there was no individual selfishness and no individual selfish appetite, there would be no individual and collective clamor, that they, the individual and collective appetites, should be recognized by law, and be made a determining factor as to the fashion and fabric of our Constitution and statutory laws.

It is argued that the law is grossly violated, and that the bootleg and other liquors sold are compounds of such a nature as to be dangerous and destroy human life. Assuming this to be true, the argument destroys its own purpose, because if a large number of persons have contracted an appetite to such an extent that it has become such an irresistible craving that it cannot be suppressed, if any sort of adulterated liquor can be obtained, surely the time has come for absolute prohibition, and the battle must be fought to a finish, no matter what present sacrifices may have to be made by the people.

"What shall the harvest be?" is the important question for the people to decide. What has the harvest been in the past, from the liquor traffic? This is another of the most important questions immediately connected with the prohibition issue.

We are and must continue to be working for humanity, and not for an appetite. The demand for the return of the right to buy, sell and use intoxicating liquors is but the clamor of appetite and greed, supplemented by the intrigue of men and women who would profit financially from the weakness and vice of men and women, their fellow beings.

Barnum well said that the American people liked to be humbugged. The statement seems to be well proven on many recurring occasions. The clamor of the anti-prohibitionists is not an appeal to the better man, but a suggestion to, and a demand upon, the groaner man and the lesser of his manhood. This fact must at all times be kept well in mind.

In the language of Grover Cleveland, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. The condition is that of a debauched humanity, a physically impaired humanity, on account of the past ravages of the liquor traffic. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Prohibition is a question of moral right and wrong, and not primarily that of dollars and cents. Civilization itself is a question of right and wrong, and not one of dollars and cents. Dollars and cents are matters individual and material; right and wrong are matters collective, moral and spiritual. These are basic facts, and should at all times be kept well in mind.

Our every individual and collective act should at all times be for the betterment of self, the betterment of humanity, and the betterment of home and government. Betterment does not feed or submit to an appetite or a craving, but nurses, strengthens and builds up moral, individual and collective conscience. Civilization means control by conscience and active moral will, and constantly builds for true individual and collective manhood. Civilization began when the conscience of man began to stir, when it began to build and to assert itself. Conscience began to stir when it began in each individual to recognize a responsibility to fellow men and women.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, July 31  
A warning to the British Labor Party of the danger of coming under the influence of the drink trade was given by Viscount Astor in an address at Cambridge last night. If Labor did not realize, he said, that drink could not help being on the side of reaction and selfishness, they would lose many votes to the more honest parties. Labor should not allow its industrial program to be held up by the drink caucus. Liberal women had passed a resolution on temperance this year, and Conservative women had tried gallantly to do the same, but were beaten largely by the infiltration of the trade. Labor women, on the other hand, had so far shirked the issue altogether.

All-night sittings were frequent in the House of Commons over the Government's Pensions Bill, which the Labor Party has been fighting clause by clause. Women members of Parliament have borne a full share in the debates. Miss Ellen Wilson for Labor and Miss Countess Astor for the Conservatives, both moving amendments directed to increasing the liberality of the Government's proposals where women and children are concerned. The measure provides pensions for all contributing workers of 65, also for widows and orphans at earlier ages. The Labor Party objects to the scheme's being upon a contributory basis. It has also endeavored to get it modified in detail. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have stood solidly behind the Government. As the result, only minor concessions have been made.

London is a city of such vast distances and spaces that the visitor who comes to it for the first time is often at a loss to know what streets and parts of the city are most worth seeing. Londoners themselves are often reminded of this drawback, and the Saturday Review gives voice to the matter in the following words: "London seems as full of visitors as in any previous year, though Wembley has hardly drawn the half of those whom it was to attract. By some curious persistence of a legend for which there is now little enough excuse, the Americans and the visitors from the Dominions still take what was 'mole's' for 'mole's' and to be the chief street of the pleasure-seeker's London. There are moments when the Strand is crowded with American and Dominion visitors, looking for heaven knows what in a street that for years has steadily been losing character and its former quality. On the other hand, these visitors are very little in evidence in Hyde Park. Also, their distribution through the West End is decidedly capricious. They must take away with them the memory of a London considerably different from that which most of us Londoners cherish."

That guidebooks are fallible is the reluctant conclusion of a member of the Royal Geographical Society, who writes as follows to the editor of the Daily Mail: "Sir: Nelson, we all agree, stands high in public esteem, but how high does he stand in the sky? Desiring today to know the height of the column in Trafalgar Square, I referred to Baedeker's Guide to London (edition of 1923), which gave the total height as 170½ feet, of which the statue is 17 feet. Then I turned to Baedeker's London for 1911. The column (at that time certainly 12 years younger) was then declared to be 145 feet. My curiosity now thoroughly aroused, I fell upon Muirhead's Guide to London, edition 1922, which told me that the column was then 142 feet high. Next, Cassell's Guide to London (1921) gave the column's height as 145 feet. Cunningham Handbook for London 1920, told me the statue was not 17 but 18 feet high. Then I ascertained when the Nelson column was erected. The statue was set up in 1843, said Cunningham. The column was begun in 1840, said Baedeker (1923), but not completed until 1867. The monument was erected in 1845, said Baedeker (1911). Nelson column was erected in 1840, said Cassell. The monument was erected, said Muirhead, in 1840-43. I begin to distrust guidebooks."

"There are more vacancies for a \$10,000 a year man than there are for a \$2 a week man, because there are practically no vacancies for the latter," said Sir William

Every man and woman is relying on that which is good in their fellow men and women to support them in their rights, duties and responsibilities. No one has ever built hopes for future welfare on the evil that is in the hearts and consciences of their fellow men and women. Is there, or has there ever been, anything connected with the liquor traffic, or the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, that is or was morally or conscientiously good or pre-emptive? If not, has the argument of the anti-prohibitionists any basis to build or rest upon?

We, the people of the United States, claim that the laws of this country give the greatest personal security and the greatest personal liberty obtainable anywhere and under any existing form of government. We must make good our claim, and can only make good the claim if we make, and continue to make, conscience and morality our master passions in government as well as in private life.

Personal liberty is the offspring of personal security. Without personal security there would be no certain or protected liberty, and therefore all that which tends to impair personal security tends to take away personal liberty. In this connection it may well be repeated that there can be no existing personal and secure liberty without an existing and active security, and again it may be repeated that we look for our guaranteed liberty and security from a collective good conscience and moral determination, and not from individual self-will or collective indifference or moral contempt.

Of himself and alone one can only have physical security to the extent of his physical ability to overcome the physical ability of others. Standing alone and considered as self only, one has no moral support, no guarantee of security, and no freedom. Liberty and freedom are a collective creation, and a collective asset. In consequence every act that has a moral basis is one that becomes a part of the collective structure that guarantees liberty and freedom, while every act that has a selfish basis is one that was against the same collective structure.

The appetite for intoxicating drinks, and the use of intoxicating drinks, have no moral basis to stand on, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors is always built up in direct opposition to moral well-being, and is therefore a constant enemy of security, liberty and freedom.

What are and have been the fruits of indulged appetites for strong drinks and the traffic in strong drinks? The wages of sin is death, considered both from the moral and material standpoint. Prohibition is always and has been a question of right and wrong, and not a question of dollars and cents.

What shall it profit a nation if it gains material wealth and loses its basic morality, and in consequence destroys the corner stone upon which must be built and maintained all sound and permanent values which would have an assured future and perpetuity?

The liquor traffic and the use of intoxicating liquors are both opposed, and directly opposed, to the very foundation upon which this Government is built, the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States. It reads as follows:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The use of intoxicating liquors, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors, have at all times been at war against the idea of making a more perfect union, against the idea of establishing justice, against the idea of insuring domestic tranquility, against the idea of providing for the common defense, against the idea of the promotion of the general welfare, and most certainly against the idea of securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and they have at all times been in direct opposition to the very foundation upon which every community and among all of our people.

Prohibition is here to stay in full force and effect. It is morally correct, physically commendable, and absolutely true to the basic idea of civilization itself. Prohibition is right, and right makes might.

London, July 31  
Joynton-Hicks, British Home Secretary of State, at this year's prize distribution at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, "But the big jobs," he added, "are not for the man who will only work the ordinary hours, and is content with the ordinary wage. The man who will work the long hours, and who will put his finger on Great Britain's main industrial difficulty at present. It is a difficulty which depends on the fact that labor efficiency in Great Britain has not yet increased in the same ratio as wages."

Publicity given to a very long speech recently made in an English law court has attracted the interest of other long-drawn-out speeches. The following is vouched for by Lord Chancellor Westbury. He said that, being called to another court, he instructed his junior to "keep the case going" until he could return. "I forgot all about it in the pressure of business, but, passing that, the hearing of the case, I heard a familiar voice, and, looking in, found my incomparable junior still keeping the case alive for my return."

Examinations have been proceeding in London schools, with the usual crop of holders and occasional ones that denote the wisdom of a philosopher beneath the guilelessness of a child. At one school the children were asked to explain the difference between conscience and cowardice. One child replied: "Conscience is when you are afraid. Cowardice is when you are not afraid." At another school the history class were asked to write a brief account of the life of Joan of Arc. One paper read: "Joan of Arc: She was good, she was brave, she was honest, she was burnt."

The lake in St. James's park is gradually losing the look of newness which was so evident when it recovered from its "state of war." The concrete edges are toning down from their state of rather staring whiteness and the very straight line of the bank has been broken by curving it out at intervals and planting the curves with flowers. This park is generally considered the most beautiful in London, and Londoners are glad to forgo the days when the lake was no lake, and the walk over the bridge was on a level with the chimneys of the huts which occupied the space that should have been water.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Facts About the Metric System

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
A very sensible editorial in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR suggested that not theories but facts be given the public as to the cost of a change to the general use of metric weights and measures in this country. Such facts were presented concisely at the recent Metric Association conference at Lake Placid by a practical manufacturer, Mr. Miller, manager of the DeLaval Separator Company, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Miller stated that his firm had adopted the use of metric measurements in 1905, the change from the old system to the metric being accomplished merely by adding metric figures on drawings, gauges and tools. No radical departure in machine design, no scrapping of machinery, resulted.

"To fact the cost is nothing, only gain," said Mr. Miller. "If present dimensions in machinery design are correct, there is no reason for changing them. Only express them metrically. The simpler system allows less chance for error, and the saving of time in calculations with us paid for the change to the exclusive use of the metric system within the first year."

A resolution, passed by the conference memorialized the present administration at Washington, pursuant to its economy program, to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for governmental use as a step consistent with this program.

Lake Placid Club, N. Y.